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Treasury wants to end freeze
by the middle of next month

By AVI TEMKIN

The Finance Ministry is looking for ways to call off the price freeze six weeks before the end of the planned three months, reliable sources yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post*. They added that the ministry is convinced that the package deal will probably break up in mid-December due to mounting problems.

The sources added that according to the ministry's calculations, November's rate of inflation could run as high as 25 per cent. This will reflect the "spillover effect" from price increases that took effect at the end of October and a 6 to 10 per cent price rise during November itself.

Assuming that the package deal remains in force for three months, the Treasury calculated that prices will rise 14 per cent in December and 10 per cent in January.

There is growing pessimism among the Treasury officials about the package deal's chances of success, it has been learned. The ministry calculated this week that implementing the accord will cost the public coffers some \$400 to \$500 million in lost tax revenue and increased subsidies.

The economic implications of the package deal were discussed this week during a secret meeting

attended by Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amora'i, the ministry's director-general Emmanuel Sharon and Professors Eitan Berglass and Michael Bruno.

The meeting also dealt with the steps to be taken when the package deal ends, whether this takes place in mid-December, if the accord breaks down, or if it lasts for three months, as planned.

Interviewed yesterday on Israel Television, Bruno said that before the accord was signed he supported implementing a monetary reform that would have linked the economy to the dollar. Nevertheless, he said, once the accord was signed it could succeed if accompanied by a budget cut and a freeze on credit to the public.

Freezing the volume of credit given to the public is apparently being discussed at the Treasury as a viable way of implementing a restrictive monetary policy.

Since the devaluation has been kept at a very slow pace recently, there is a need to bring down interest rates which are currently running at 15.5 to 17.5 per cent. But since lower rates and higher demand could bring a sharp increase in credit, the credit freeze has been raised as a possibility.

Nevertheless, the Treasury is pessimistic about the chances of such a

plan, which would greatly limit the levels of overdrafts individuals and firms would be allowed.

"The public is living today in a fool's paradise, but it will soon awaken to a very hard world," a ministry official said yesterday. He added that by mid-December the price freeze and rising labour costs will put industrialists under heavy pressure, and the credit freeze could be added to these factors.

Treasury director-general Sharon will visit the U.S. in the near future to tell members of the joint U.S.-Israel Economic Development Group about the steps the government is currently taking, it has been learned.

Interviewed yesterday by Israel TV's Arab-language programme, Minister Yitzhak Moda'i stressed yesterday that within one week he will present his plans for a further budget cut to the other ministers.

Moda'i said that such budget cuts will entail abolishing government functions, which will probably mean that some government workers will have to look for new jobs in the private sector.

Moda'i refused to talk about plans for a possible monetary reform after the package deal is over, saying that as finance minister he is not free to discuss such matters in public.

Peres:
Economic
measures
are right

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Prime Minister Peres last night vehemently dismissed criticism of his government's economic measure, and in particular the package deal. He was addressing the 39th annual convention of the Union of Engineers and Architects.

Referring to the letter sent to him this week by 10 professors of economics in which they criticize the package deal and call for a \$2 billion budget cut, Peres said: "I'm surprised at them. I wonder what they teach at their universities."

Peres asserted that the government was unable to cut the budget by \$2 billion. He explained that this year, for the first time, the government had to repay not only interest but also principal on past loans. After debt repayment, the government was left with an operating budget of only \$11.6 billion from which to subsidize the entire range of its activities, he said.

Nevertheless, the government would implement a "painful" budget

(Continued on Page 14)

Opening positions at
Nakoura are far apart

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Post Defence Reporter
NAKOURA, Lebanon. — The Israeli-Lebanese Military Committee delegated to work out an arrangement on an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon began its deliberations here yesterday, and agreed on a series of future meetings.

The Israeli negotiators, presenting their opening position, said that the area now under Israel Defence Forces control should be divided into two zones, to be controlled by Unifil and the South Lebanon Army (SLA). The Israeli side also stipulated other security measures before a withdrawal is agreed to.

The Lebanese negotiators, however, said that the Lebanese

Army should and can take over responsibility for all the areas evacuated by the IDF.

The talks around a triangular table at Unifil headquarters started rather frostily. The Lebanese officers in camouflage uniforms avoided shaking hands with the Israeli officers and spoke to the Unifil representatives only.

The ice gradually thawed as Unifil's commander, General William Callaghan, encouraged both sides to speak freely and Tati-Aluf Dov Sion told jokes.

At lunch the officers reportedly mixed, and towards the end of yesterday's session sources described the atmosphere as "friendly and informal."

But the only agreement reached was to meet every Monday and

Wednesday between 9:30 and 3 and every Friday from 9 to 12. The next meeting is scheduled for Monday.

It was easy to reach an agreement, since the Lebanese indicated readiness to meet even daily.

There was no agreement on the UN role. Lebanon appeared to have wanted Callaghan to be chairman, and reportedly addressed him as such.

That would have suited its position that yesterday's meeting was in the framework of the 1949 mixed armistice commission, in which the UN representative was chairman.

The Israeli team insisted that Unifil was the host, not the mediator.

The matter was left open. The delegates rose for a dinner break and did not take up the matter when they

(Continued on Page 14)



The Israeli, right, and Lebanese, centre, delegations at the Nakoura talks yesterday, with their UN hosts on the left.

(Andre Beutmann)

Workers' unrest on package grows

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Opposition to the botched implementation and likely effects of the package deal is growing in the Histadrut and national trade unions. For the first time in several months, serious calls for industrial action are being heard.

The unrest in organized labour had focused on a wide range of issues, from the faulty price lists published by the government to the inevitability of widespread layoffs in the public sector.

Histadrut Trade Union Department chairman Haim Haberfeld warned yesterday that the unions would declare labour disputes unless the Treasury "keeps its commitments to the workers." At stake is the public-sector work agreement, signed earlier this year, which provided for wage increases of up to 8 per cent at the union level to compensate for past wage erosion.

Histadrut sources said yesterday that the Treasury has refused to negotiate the wage increases with the unions, on the grounds that the agreement is frozen for three months in the package deal. The labour

federation, for its part, maintains that the freeze pertains to current erosion only and that past erosion must be compensated in terms of signed agreements.

Haberfeld said angrily that the Treasury seemed intent on "causing the collapse" of the package deal, which the Histadrut would not accept.

A similar dispute is simmering among private employers, who have refused to review the private-sector wage agreement because of the prices and wage freeze. The agreement provided for review of wage erosion and the payment of compensation in October.

Haberfeld and Manufacturers Association work committee chairman Uzi Netanel will meet again next week in a further bid to resolve the dispute. Histadrut sources have said that the labour federation might accept payment of the compensation after the freeze as long as the details are settled immediately.

A potentially far more explosive problem is the likelihood of greatly increased unemployment. Though most of the unemployment is concentrated in the industrial sector,

government employees believe that they will ultimately be the chief victims.

At an emergency meeting on Wednesday, the Civil Servants Union and work committees decided to prepare for a struggle to prevent the dismissal of workers in their sector.

Civil Service Commissioner Avraham Natan and Civil Servants Union secretary Reuven Ben-Ami failed to reach agreement on the issue during a meeting here yesterday. Ben-Ami's proposal that the government save money and jobs by ceasing to farm out jobs to private contractors was dismissed by Natan as "marginal."

Natan stressed that the government's intention of cutting state operations by some \$500 million would be necessary means dismissals.

Ben-Ami countered that the union would refuse to accept dismissals, and threaten to strike.

The Social Workers Union also held an emergency meeting yesterday to decide on how to counter the expected layoffs and budget cuts. Many members called for the declaration of a labour dispute if the situation worsened.

Industrialists balk at plan to fight 'black capital'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The government and the Histadrut have reached wide agreement on ways to combat black capital, but the manufacturers disagree with some of the measures proposed. Histadrut central committee member Naftali Ben-Moshe said yesterday.

The measures were discussed in the taxation sub-committee of the trilateral economic council, said that the manufacturers insisted on holding an internal discussion on the proposals in the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations.

The manufacturers have promised to reply to the proposals on Sunday.

Ben-Moshe told the Histadrut's taxation committee.

The committee accepted a proposal by central committee member Yitzhak Barka'i that the Histadrut demand that the 5 per cent tax rebate to be given to salaried workers in terms of the package deal be made permanent.

Peres, Moda'i and Kubersky to meet today to discuss crisis

Municipal workers set to strike on Sunday

Municipal workers throughout the country are set to begin a general strike on Sunday morning, if the government has not agreed by then to arrange for the payment of their salaries on the first day of each month.

The decision, announced yesterday after an emergency meeting of the Union of Local Authorities executive, will mean the stoppage of all municipal services, excluding emergency services such as hospitals and fire departments. The mayors of Jerusalem and Herzliya said yesterday that their municipalities would not join the strike.

All other municipal employees, however, will be joining their colleagues in strike-bound Tel Aviv, where garbage has been piling up on

the streets since yesterday morning, and in Haifa, where workers have been out on strike since Tuesday, also to protest against the non-payment of their October salaries.

Prime Minister Peres, who is also interior minister, is due to meet Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Interior Ministry director-general Haim Kubersky this morning to try to find a solution to the crisis.

The Arab local authority heads, who will join the strike on Monday, are due to meet Peres next week to

discuss the plight of the Arab authorities.

"If an immediate solution is not found to ensure local authority workers' salaries on the first of the month, all the authorities will strike as of Sunday," union chairman Pinhas Eilon said after yesterday's meeting. "If the government has accounts to settle with certain authorities, it should not do so at the expense of the workers. Like civil servants, local authority workers must get paid on the first of the month."

Eilon said that for some time local authorities have had trouble paying their workers every month, due to the government's delays in transferring funds. Moreover, salaries received on the eighth of the month are

already significantly eroded by inflation, he said.

But Interior Ministry Director-General Kubersky yesterday called the planned strike "an exercise in futility." Although he said he sympathized with their plight, he warned that the local authorities must bear their share of the planned billion-dollar budget cut.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday said that Jerusalem's municipal employees will not strike on Sunday. Kollek said that the city had recently raised its rates by 50 per cent and he could not take residents' money and then fail to provide them with municipal services.

Herzliya Mayor Eli Landan also

(Continued on Page 14)

High-school teachers set to strike

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
High-school teachers in more than 30 schools around the country will close their classes for the second consecutive day if by 10 o'clock this morning their salaries have not been deposited in their bank accounts.

Yesterday teachers in Kiryat Shmona, Kfar Ata, Petah Tikva, Ramat Gan and Nahariya joined the Haifa teachers in their strike, already in its fourth day. Salaries in Haifa were due on November 5 and not 8 as in other schools.

In the Arab villages of Umm al-Fahm, Kfar Yasif, Judeida and M'rar, high schools have been closed for four weeks because the teachers have not yet been paid their Septem-

ber salaries, which were due on October 8.

Hanna Merom, secretary of the Secondary School Teachers' Association said that the teachers are hostages to the local authorities. The salaries are covered by funds paid to the local authorities by the Education Ministry on the first of each month, but this money gets used for other purposes, she charged.

Kindergartens in Tel Aviv are also facing serious disruptions unless the 100 teachers whose salaries have not yet been paid receive them by Sunday morning. The Tel Aviv-Jaffa municipality pays the salaries of about one third of the kindergarten teachers and assistants, and the Education Ministry pays the others.

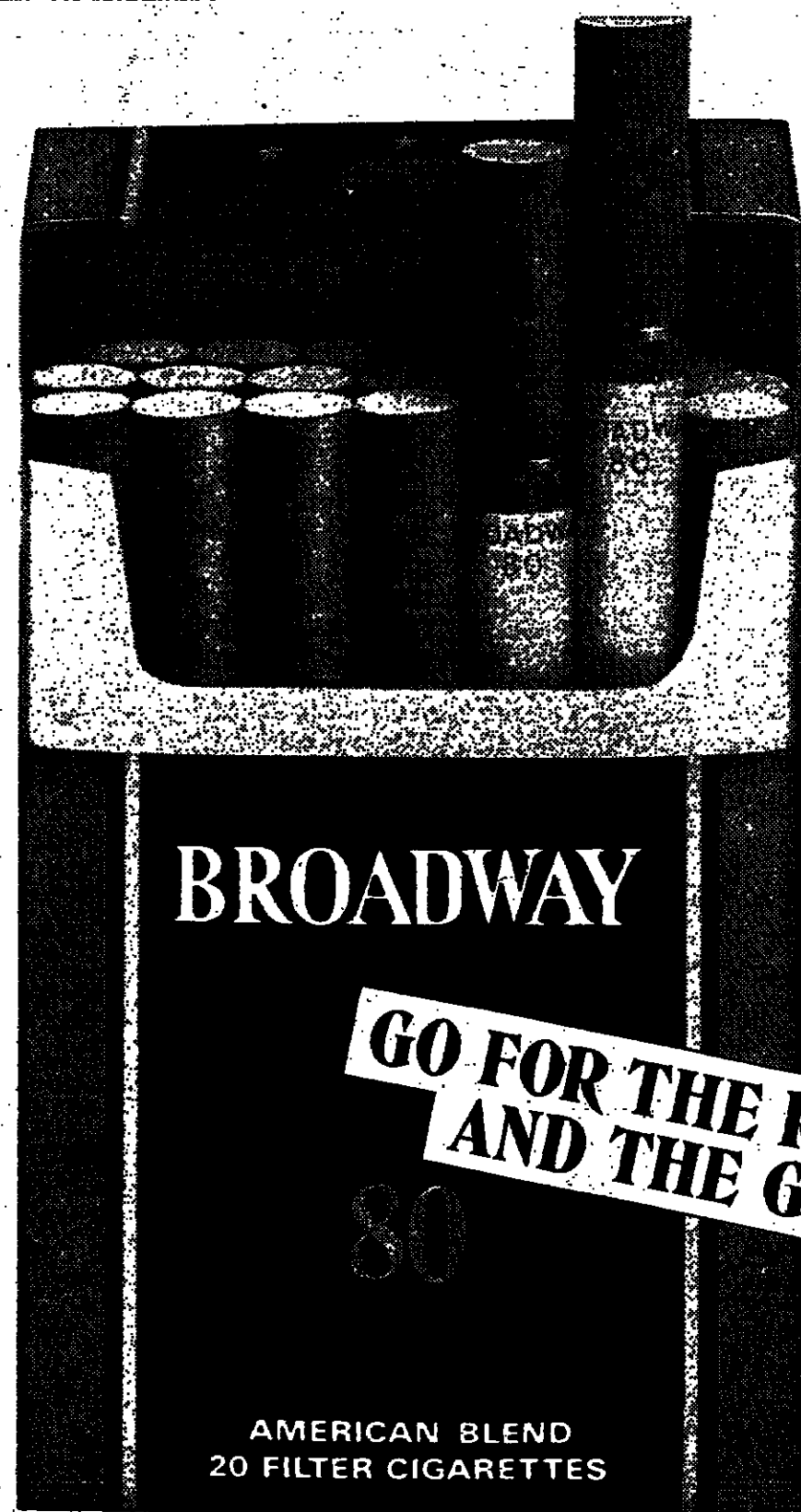
The New York Times

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Rain, mostly in the North.
Outlook for Shabbat: Showers in the northern and central regions.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	51	13-18	18
Golan	45	13-19	18
Nahariya	51	13-19	18
Safed	59	10-16	16
Haifa Port	60	15-22	22
Tiberias	45	14-25	25
Nazareth	43	10-23	23
Afula	50	9-25	25
Shomron	40	10-21	21
Tel Aviv	53	14-23	23
B-G Airport	51	11-24	23
Jericho	54	13-27	26
Gaza	63	15-23	23
Beersheba	38	10-24	23
Eilat	35	16-27	27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prof. Alan Trounson of Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Melbourne, Australia, yesterday gave the second H.R. Lindner Memorial Lecture at the Weizmann Institute of Science. Prof. Trounson spoke on "The Science and Consequences of Human in vitro Fertilization." The President of the Institute, Prof. Michael Sela, was in the chair. The Lindner Memorial Lectures were established by Carola and Peter Kleeman of the U.K.

World Wizo President Raya Jaglom and World Wizo Executive Chairman Michal Modai were guests of honour at the farewell dinner given last night by World Wizo Tourist Department Chairman Nona Merkel for the Wizo Mission to the President of the State of Israel.

BIRTHS

Shaw, on October 24, 1984 (29 Tishri 5745) in London, to Elisheva and Martin, a daughter, Eliana Bracha. Grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Shlomo Gabriel of Givat Mordechai, Jerusalem, and Mrs. Hilda Shaw of London.

Soldier buried

HOLON (Itim). - Hundreds of friends, relatives and comrades-in-arms yesterday attended the funeral of 18-year-old soldier Yosef Haliba, who was killed on Wednesday when three gunmen ambushed an IDF patrol in Sidon.

"Yossi was the model of a good and successful soldier," his Golani unit commander said in a graveside eulogy at the Holon military cemetery. Haliba is survived by his parents, a brother and a sister.

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that two of the enemy gunmen whose ambush killed Haliba and wounded four others in Sidon on Wednesday were themselves wounded and captured by the IDF.

Singer Avraham Pereira

Singer Avraham Pereira, best known for his performance of Sephardi melodies, died suddenly yesterday of a heart attack at age 50. He was buried yesterday afternoon at the Har Hameinuhot cemetery in Jerusalem. (Itim)

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PEVZNER - POSNER

Spelling relatives of my father, Nathan Pevzner (Posner), son of Michael. He left Gornal, Russia, in 1905, went to Palestine, where he joined the Shomrim, and emigrated to U.S.A. in 1908.

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HOME NEWS

Complaints on failure to post shekel prices

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In both Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, most consumer complaints of alleged violations by shopkeepers of the price freeze have involved merchants' failure to post prices in shekels. However, not many complaints were lodged.

In a breakdown of complaints, inspections and citations issued by inspectors in the first three days of the freeze, it emerges that only 68 complaints were registered at the Jerusalem district office of the Industry and Trade Ministry, compared with 344 at the Tel Aviv office. In Haifa, 216 persons complained and in Beersheba, 27.

After 4,726 checks in shops by about 300 inspectors - some of them borrowed from the Income Tax Department - only six summonses were issued in Jerusalem, nine in Haifa, 26 in Beersheba and 567 in Tel Aviv.

The summonses are answerable in the seven "rapid-justice tribunals" that will begin operating after the weekend, with convictions or acquittals rendered within 14 days. (The penalties reported by Kol Yisrael Radio yesterday were for violations of trade regulations unrelated to the latest price freeze orders.)

Asked why so few summonses had been issued, a ministry official explained that most of the inspectors' efforts in the first three days had been to explain the regulations to merchants and convince them that it would be in their interest to observe them.

"If the situation worsens, then of course the number of citations we issue will grow substantially," the

official said, adding, "but on the other hand, it is quite possible - at least we hope so - that the general economic advantages of cooperating in this package deal will rapidly be absorbed into the public's understanding. Then, compliance will be so high that the number of summonses we issue will become negligible."

The ministry's "price freeze follow-up committee" met all day yesterday in Tel Aviv to consider additions or deletions to the price list. Several questions concerning the validity of contracts running counter to the price-freeze regulations are yet to be ironed out.

For example, if a leasing agreement signed before November 2 calls for a certain monthly charge to be paid in shekels linked to the dollar, will the payments falling due within the three-month freeze period be linked to the actual exchange rate of the shekel, or to the "fixed" exchange rate of IS27?

Potatoes, carrots and onions have not been put on the list of commodities whose prices have been frozen since according to Agriculture Ministry spokesman Nafali Yaniv, the prices of these items will fall by at least 50 per cent by the end of the three months.

The spokesman said that a price freeze in these commodities would not necessarily benefit consumers. He pointed out that farmers are starting to harvest fall potatoes and soon there will be great quantities in the market, pushing prices down. The same is expected to happen in the next week or two in regard to carrots and in about another month, onions.

Temple Mount deal hinted if strike tomorrow cancelled

By MICHAEL ELIAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The police may compromise about the presence of Border Policemen on the Temple Mount if the Supreme Moslem Council calls off tomorrow's planned business strike in East Jerusalem.

This statement was issued by a senior official in the Jerusalem Municipality in anticipation of the strike called by the council to protest against what it called the presence of unruly Border Policemen in the compound containing the Dome of the Rock and the Aksa Mosque.

According to this official, the

senior command of the police has indicated that it may alter the deployment of the Border Policemen. And Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev has expressed understanding about complaints made by the Waqf (Moslem trust).

But this willingness to compromise could be jeopardized if the strike goes ahead, the official said. He said this compromise might have been announced in a meeting scheduled for next week between Southern District Police commander Nitzav Abraham Turgenman, the Supreme Moslem Council and the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce.

Ten winners must divide big lottery jackpot

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - By yesterday afternoon, with all Lotto tickets checked, Mifal Hapais, the operators of the lottery, had found 10 winning entries for the first-prize jackpot, which this week totalled IS343,811,064.

If no more winning tickets are found, this sum will be divided among the 10.

There were also second, third and fourth prizes of lesser sums and a larger number of small winners.

Of the ten winning entrants, only

two brothers who put in a joint entry had appeared by yesterday at the Mifal Hapais offices. The two, aged 34 and 24, were not pleased when they heard that they are going to have to share the prize with the nine other winners.

The two are married yeshiva students in Bnei Brak. The older has eight children, the younger two. Both were secretive and were willing to show their winning ticket to officials only after they had been promised that Mifal Hapais would not publish their names.

U.S. denies it violated Nicaraguan air, sea space

WASHINGTON (Reuter). - The U.S. Defence Department yesterday issued a fresh denial of Nicaragua charges that its forces had violated the air space and territorial waters of the leftist-ruled Central American country.

The Pentagon also categorically denied that a U.S. plane had come under fire on Wednesday from Nicaraguan anti-aircraft guns.

Nicaragua said on Wednesday night it had fired warning shots at a U.S. C-130 aircraft that it alleged

had approached within 8 kilometres of the Nicaraguan Pacific port of Corinto.

Pentagon officials also denied that a Nicaraguan Coast Guard escort of a Soviet freighter at Corinto had been harassed within 8 km. of Corinto.

The Pentagon on Wednesday denied another charge by Nicaragua that U.S. ships and planes had violated Nicaraguan territorial waters and air space, including the use of small craft near Corinto.

Najah U. asks world to press on Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The A-Najah university in Nablus, which is to open in a few days after a long closure ordered by the military government, yesterday called on foreign governments and international organizations to pressure Israel against future closures.

In a statement, university authorities recalled that Prime Minister Shimon Peres was reported to have said during his recent visit to the U.S. that the early opening of the closed university "was on his agenda." But earlier this month, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin rejected a request by some Knesset members to curtail the closure order originally

imposed after security forces discovered material on conducting guerrilla warfare in a student exhibition.

University spokesman Saeb Erakat said last night that Peres's statement was "no more than public relations directed at the U.S. and Western Europe."

The statement, circulated among foreign consulates in Jerusalem as well, calls on foreign governments and international organizations to bring pressure on the Israeli government to "forestall future arbitrary closures, which is the usual practice when dealing with West Bank universities and one which shows every sign of continuing to thrive."

Ata receivers plan to lay off over 400

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Ata's receivers want to dismiss 426 employees from the plants in Kiryat Ata and Kourdani immediately, The Jerusalem Post learned last night.

The receivers outlined their plans in a long meeting with representatives of the works committee and senior officials of the Haifa Labour Council.

The receivers had earlier in the day reported to the Haifa District Court on their proposals for handling Ata's affairs. The meeting was

not open to the public. But The Post learned that the receivers, advocates Yoel Salomon and Dr. Lipper Meir, intend to run the company for up to two months until a buyer is found.

The employees, backed by the labour council, are demanding guarantees of Ata's continued operation after that period even if a buyer is not found. Labour council spokesman Moshe Gutter said they were not prepared to discuss dismissals unless such a guarantee was forthcoming. They pointed out that El Al has been run by a receiver for two years.



Prime Minister Peres talks with IDF troops during the whirlwind tour of Lebanon yesterday. (Matti Haruh)

Premier takes first tour of Lebanon, lauds SLA

By MENACHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. - Prime Minister Shimon Peres dashed across the Awali River bridge yesterday, surprising Israel Defence soldiers and security personnel during his first visit to South Lebanon as premier.

Briefed for three hours at Northern Command headquarters on the IDF presence in Lebanon, Peres then helicoptered into Sidon, where he visited the city's central square and the spot where an IDF soldier was killed Wednesday.

After his surprise visit to the Awali, where Peres crossed the bridge and spoke to Christian residents on the river's northern bank, Peres flew to the eastern sector of South Lebanon to look out upon Syrian forces.

After a meeting in Marjayoun with South Lebanon Army commander Antoine Lahad, Peres told reporters that, "We see the SLA as a true Lebanese army. We believe that

Lahad can provide the necessary leadership. This is a relationship which did not begin yesterday and will not end tomorrow."

Peres affirmed his belief that the SLA will eventually guarantee security in South Lebanon, and to the extent possible, will ensure the security of northern Israel too. But Peres was hard put to spell out Israel's plans in the immediate future, telling Lahad that these also depend upon Lebanon and Syria.

Peres concluded his visit saying, "I didn't hear many complaints or requests. The guys are working hard and want to come home."

He also spoke of a "package deal" in Lebanon which will guarantee both Israeli security and Lebanese independence.

Peres toured Lebanon with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, IDF Chief of Staff Moshe Levy, OC Northern Command Ori Orr and other senior IDF officers.

Marine Officers' Union keeps out two foreign ships

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The Marine Officers' Union yesterday prevented two foreign refrigerators from entering Haifa port, claiming that the ships were carrying farm produce and drugs from Europe.

The measure was taken to force the Agrexco farm export company, which chartered the ships to replace them with Israeli vessels.

Union spokesman Erez Ivry said that one ship, the Malaysia Princess, had come to Haifa to load produce and citrus fruit although three Israeli fruit ships were laid up for lack of cargo. Agrexco then ordered the ships to go to Ashdod, where they

sent the farm produce for her while the citrus fruit was loaded on one of the laid-up Israeli ships.

But the union prevented the foreign ship from entering Ashdod and asked her sister ship to return from entering the port.

Agrexco officials will meet union representatives today to discuss the issue.

In another shipping development, the Finance Ministry yesterday held up a Commerce Ministry decision to grant an Argentinian shipping company a two-year, 50,000 ton contract to transport Argentinian frozen meat to Israel.

Israeli ambassador in Cairo meets with Ali

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sasson, met yesterday with Prime Minister Kemal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem announced last night.

A ministry spokesman said only that they had discussed Middle East events and bilateral relations. He gave no details.

He added that Sasson had earlier in the week conferred with Foreign Minister Ismet Abdel-Meguid - the Israeli envoy's first official meeting with the recently-appointed foreign minister.

Sasson's meeting with the premier is noteworthy since it is a rare occurrence in the present cool state of relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has met several times since taking office with the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Mohammed Bassiouni. Their discussions have focused, *inter alia*, on the Taba border dispute.

One dead, nine hurt in collision of car with bus

BEN SHEMEN (Itim). - One person was killed and nine were hurt yesterday in a collision between a car and a bus on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway near here.

The car was demolished and its driver killed after it crossed the dividing strip and struck the bus head on. The busdriver then lost control of his vehicle, which came to rest in a ditch.

The dead man has not yet been identified. The nine injured bus passengers were hospitalized.

MACCABI TRIUMPHS

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Maccabi Tel Aviv basketball team more than made up for last week's 10 point loss to Ostende in Belgium, by completely devastating the visitors, 132-75, last night at the Yad Eliyahu stadium.

Maccabi now moves up to the final pool of 16 that will compete for the European championship.

Washington may lose its advantage

Egypt foresees Soviets coming into ME picture

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter and agencies

Washington could lose the near monopoly it has enjoyed in Middle East peacemaking over the past six or seven years, with the Soviet Union entering the picture, possibly by the middle of next year, with the revival of Geneva Middle East peace conference.

This evaluation was suggested in a newspaper interview yesterday by Dr. Osama al-Baz, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser.

Al-Baz was quoted as saying in an interview with the Cairo daily *al-Akhar* that Egypt thought the second half of 1985 would be suitable for the conference "because we need time for preparations; both Arabs and Palestinians must coordinate their positions."

The U.S., fresh from presidential elections, and Israel, which needs time to settle in politically after the formation of its national unity government, also required time to study and consider the prospects, he was

quoted as saying. Al-Baz went on to suggest that international participation in the conference be broadened, noting that it was essential the Soviet Union - which earlier this year restored diplomatic relations with Egypt - be present.

Al-Baz has for some time now been an ardent supporter of the revival of the Geneva Conference as an alternative to bogged-down U.S. initiatives in the region. Syria has consistently pressed for such a conference. The call was also taken up earlier this year by Jordan, which appears to hold out little hope of much emerging from a new American initiative.

Mubarak, however, while not rejecting the revival of the Geneva conference, has so far refrained from openly backing the idea as an alternative to Camp David and the Reagan plan.

He has apparently been using al-Baz as a stalking-horse, testing positions he is not yet ready himself to adopt, but which he may yet do if the current American-dominated peace efforts remain deadlocked.

Deal arranged to save Shaare Zedek building

By MICHAEL ELIAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A deal to preserve the derelict Shaare Zedek Hospital building in Jerusalem has been made in return for giving a construction consortium permission to build a larger building complex on Jerusalem's main road.

Under the terms of the deal the Clal-Azorim company will be permitted to build a larger complex on the 24-dunam plot west of the hospital, and the building will be renovated to house an archaeological museum.

The Shaare Zedek building, a landmark in Jaffa Road, has been falling apart since the hospital moved to its new premises in Bayit Vegan in 1979. The building and the large plot belong to the hospital, which has been negotiating a sale to a consortium headed by Clal-Azorim.

The municipality insisted that the building be preserved, while the hospital maintained that preservation would allow for a smaller housing complex and thus a less lucrative deal with Clal-Azorim.

In the last few days, Mayor Teddy Kollek reached final agreement with the consortium, which will build a large collection of archaeological artifacts from the biblical era. Broweski was planning to build an independent museum to house his collection in Jerusalem, but Kollek persuaded him that the museum could be better served in the renovated Shaare Zedek building.

At the same time, Kollek and municipal engineer Amnon Niv reached an agreement with Shaare Zedek under which the purchasers of the 24 dunam plot west of the hospital would be granted more "building percentages" than usual in return for turning the old building over to the public.

"Building percentages" denote the relationship between the size of the plot and the amount of floor space in a building project. It was still unclear last night exactly how much Clal-Azorim will be permitted to build on the Shaare Zedek plot. The deal was arranged with the agreement of District Commissioner Rafael Levy, chairman of the District Planning Commission, which must approve all large building projects.

Levy told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he will recommend to the commission to approve about 30,000 square metres of floor space, about 130 per cent. Shaare Zedek had originally wanted to secure permission for 34,000 square metres, about 150 per cent, while the municipality had at first stipulated 20,000 square metres and later raised the figure to 28,000 square metres.

City Hall spokesman Rafi Davari said yesterday that there is no binding law that can force Shaare Zedek to preserve the building, so securing the hospital's agreement to the deal is the only way to save the building.

Jail for careless soldier in terrorist murder case

JAFFA (Itim). - A soldier in a yeshivat hesder unit whose unattended rifle was stolen and used by a terrorist to kill two hikers near Bethlehem last month was yesterday sentenced by a military court here to three months in jail.

The court said that the soldier,

Shmuel Zarbiv, showed considerable negligence in leaving the weapon at the Jerusalem Technological Institute while he went to the Western Wall to pray. The weapon was stolen by the Arab guard at the institute, who used it to kill the two hikers.

We sadly announce the death of our father and grandfather
BARUCH SCHWARTZ
on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1984 י"ד בחשוון תשמ"ד
The funeral will take place on the Mt. of Olives, Jerusalem, today, Friday, Nov. 9.
For details, please call the Ziv family or the Chetetz family.
Shiphra and Nachum Ziv and families
Edna Chetetz and families
Carmi and Pearl Schwartz and family

Our beloved mother, mother-in-law, grandmother and great-grandmother
ROSE ROSENBLUM ר' ר' **ע"ה**
of Parkchester, Bronx, New York
has died peacefully at the blessed age of 102.
Burial will be on Monday, November 12, 1984, at Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem. For time of funeral, please call 02-535328.
Mourning by:
Sylvia and Sidney Rosenblum
Helen and Kelly Winder
Rabbi Harry and Birdie Silver
Sylvia and Jerry Rosenblum
Grandchildren and Great-grandchildren

With deepest sorrow and grief,
we announce the passing of
our husband, father, brother and grandfather
JOSEPH (Joe) SILVERMAN י"ד
The funeral took place
Sunday, November 4, 1984, 9 Heshvan, 5745.
The bereaved family

The unveiling of the tombstone of
CHAIM BOMZER
will take place at the Shikun Vatikim Cemetery, Netanya on
Wednesday, November 14, 1984, at 3 p.m.
Tamar Bomzer

Handwritten note: סליחה לא

\$10 hotel breakfast here to stay

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will continue to have the \$10 breakfast in local hotels. The Tourism Ministry has no intention of intervening to control this price, Tourism Minister Avraham Shariar told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Shariar, yesterday began intensive meetings with the economic cabinet in an effort to press the claims of the tourist industry as the country's top dollar earner. He admitted that Israel is more expensive than comparable tourist destinations, but said the country has more to offer.

"You can find sea and sun anywhere," he said, "but such sites as Jerusalem, Nazareth and the Dead Sea are unique. The small extra in price is reasonable, if you take these into consideration."

"The tourist knows that he gets a rare combination of a vacation and sites he has dreamed about all his life."

Shariar said that the ministry is planning to extend its price controls for hot and cold drinks sold in hotel lobbies to cafes as well. This step comes after the owner of a local luxury hotel, who lives abroad, was accused to find that a piece of cake cost him \$2 in his own hotel.

Shariar also noted that Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon has promised his full cooperation to force restaurants to offer a tourist menu featuring a full-course meal at a set price.

But in general, he said, the government is not tourism-minded, and does not recognize this sector's potential to aid the economy. Since the new government took office,

Shariar has met with Prime Minister Peres four times to discuss tourism, and, he added, Peres promised to back his programme, which is to be presented to the economic cabinet.

Among the proposals Shariar will present are requests for an additional \$6 million to market tourism as an export commodity enjoying the same advantages as are offered to export industries. He will also call for the abolition of VAT payments for Israelis in local hotels and the establishment of a country-wide tourist patrol to help visitors and to crack down on offenders.

But he has an "uneasy feeling" that the economic cabinet is not likely to acknowledge that tourism is the "oxygen" needed for first-aid to the ailing economy. "Economists, the Treasury, professors - they all agree that the future of the economy is based on industry and tourism. Industry takes time to plan and build, but tourism is a commodity you can sell today."

On the other hand, he added, there is a feeling in the tourism branch that the government must solve all its outstanding problems. But they must turn to themselves for solutions, said Shariar. The industry must build and promote the hotels and train its employees, he said.

There is, he noted, unbridled competition in the tourism sector. Shariar, a believer in classic liberalism, is all for competition, "but not when it's wild." It must be regulated so that both hotels and tourists benefit, he said.

Obviously, the hotels should not need controls. "Don't they under-

stand what's good for them?" But evidently there is no alternative. The \$10 breakfast, he said, is not outrageous when compared with prices charged by luxury hotels elsewhere in the world. "But we must find a way to sell ourselves more cheaply, so that the price will attract people to Israel."

Generally, he adds, the Ministry's tourism-marketing policies have worked well. This year, tourism from North America is expected to total 400,000. Increases have been recorded in the number of tourists who came this year from England, France, Germany, and even Japan and South Korea. Shariar is convinced that the country is now finally on its way to achieving the goal of attracting two million tourists a year.

Shariar's marketing plans certainly do not include the proposal, most recently voiced by El Al receiver Amram Blum, that the Israel Government Tourist Offices abroad be merged with those of the national airline. Termining the proposal "demagogic," Shariar pointed to a long list of countries that maintain independent tourist offices around the world, including France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Holland, Switzerland and Mexico. Only in rare instances, he said, are such offices a part of the airline office.

Why, he asked, do Israel's hotel chains have representatives abroad? Obviously because it is worth their while. If anything, he added, we must expand the chain of tourist representatives in foreign countries. "It is the best investment we can make."

'Jerusalem Post' report leads to reunion Ghetto artist and his art reunited after 41 years

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Holocaust story with relatively happy ending unfolded at Yad Vashem yesterday.

As part of the ceremonies last month marking the 40th year since the destruction by the Germans of the Lodz Ghetto, Yad Vashem put on display a number of artifacts rescued from the ghetto.

The Jerusalem Post reported on October 2 that: "Shown for the first time will be an entire Bible written in Hebrew with the help of a magnifying glass on 86 pages of a book no larger than two match boxes. This labour of love was performed by one S. Knobel (he did not survive), who in 1943 presented it to the head of the Lodz Ghetto Judenrat (Jewish community council), Mordechai Haim Rumkowski."

This is where the happy drama began.

Reader A. Huberman, of Ramat Gan, took one look at the story and realized that the ghetto artist mentioned was his cousin Shlomo Knobel, with whom he studies Talmud every evening. The next day Huberman went to the Tel Aviv office of *The Post* and asked the reporter on duty to inform Yad Vashem that the creator of the Lodz miniature Bible was alive and well.

It took Yitzhak Mais, 32, the director of the Yad Vashem gallery of Holocaust art, a few weeks to organize matters, but yesterday Shlomo Knobel, 75, was reunited with his creation.

Mais led Knobel into the gallery, where a few friends, TV crews and reporters were waiting. As Knobel was handed his Bible, which he had not seen for 41 years, his hands trembled and in a sobbing voice he said: "Yes, I made this; after this one

can believe in the resurrection of the dead." And then he recited the *Shehehyanu* blessing, thanking God for having him kept alive to see this day.

"I wrote this without glasses, mostly at night," Knobel said, explaining to *The Post* why he had undertaken this work under the trying circumstances of ghetto life, and how he had gone about it.

"During the day I was warehouse man in a workshop making shoes and sandals for the *Wehrmacht*. I started in 1941, when my son Haim was one year old, because I wanted him to have something to remember me by, in case I did not survive. But the child was taken in the big roundup of September 1942, when the Germans sent about 50,000 ghetto inmates, mostly children and elderly people, to extermination camps."

Switching to Yiddish, which is easier for him, although his Hebrew is literate and fluent, Knobel continued: "After our child was gone, he said, glancing at his wife, Luba, 'I decided to dedicate my Bible to the ghetto elder Mordechai Haim Rumkowski, who two years before had expressed admiration for a small gift involving my calligraphy. I added a miniature portrait of him, made up entirely of the text of the Book of Esther, because his name Mordechai was the same as the hero of the book.'"

After the destruction of the ghetto in 1944, Knobel and his wife were sent to concentration camps. He was eventually liberated from Sachsenhausen, while his wife survived Auschwitz and Ravensbrück.

Back in Lodz at the end of the war, Knobel was approached by a former ghetto inmate, who offered to sell him the Rumkowski Bible for \$500. "How could I buy it; I didn't have 500 cents, let alone \$500," Knobel



Shlomo Knobel (Rahamim Isacali)

said.

The family eventually moved to Berlin, where Knobel founded a successful wholesale sweets and beverages business. The family's second son, Avi, was born in Berlin and came to Israel in 1969. Today he is an economist with Bank Leumi. The elder Knobel came to Israel in 1972.

The Rumkowski Bible was never forgotten in the Knobel household. The son made some efforts to locate it and even advertised for it, but was not successful.

How did the Bible reach Yad Vashem? About six months ago Bialik, of Tel Aviv, sent it to Yad Vashem through friends. She said she had found it in Rumkowski's former lodgings in the ghetto, but could not bear to part with it until now. Bialik, who is said to be in ill health, was invited to yesterday's ceremony, but did not attend.

"I never forgot my Bible," Knobel said, "but now I'm happy it is at Yad Vashem. That is the best place for it."

Because supplies dip

Kupat Holim Klalit imports essential drugs by air

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Histadrut's Kupat Holim Klalit, Israel's largest health fund, this week imported drugs by air, because its stocks were well below the needed reserve. A number of such drugs have virtually disappeared from the shelves of private pharmacists, and the Health Ministry, together with the Kupat Holim Klalit, will soon begin importing the essential ones.

Of the 150 preparations imported and considered essential since there is no locally made substitute, about 10 are already in short supply. It is not, however, clear to what extent these shortages are related to the price freeze. Both importers and pharmacies claim they are conducting "business as usual."

Speaking to the Knesset on Wednesday, Health Minister Mordechai Gur replied to a proposal by Yitzhak Artzi (Alignment) for an immediate discussion of the shortage. Gur said no one has gone untreated and that in every case the needed drug has been found in a hospital or pharmacy. Gur said his office is in constant contact with the pharmacies, hospitals and drug importers, as well as local manufacturers.

Locally manufactured drugs have also been in short supply all week, but this was due more to a series of events unrelated to the economic crisis, Gur said. Of the four largest drug producers, one had a technical breakdown in the factory that delayed operations for almost a month; one had so many foreign orders that it failed to produce its quota for use in the country; one closed for a month while workers were on vacation; and the fourth forgot to renew its licence and was unable to operate until it did so.

Gur also used his appearance in the Knesset to say that his ministry is aware that there is a shortage of hospital facilities for care of premature infants and that the matter is under study. The demand for more incubators is largely due to the use of new fertility drugs and the success with "test-tube babies." As a result, there has been a greater-than-average number of multiple births and multiple-birth infants are more likely to be premature.

Gur assured the Knesset that the quality and quantity of health services will not decrease because of the economic situation. "Israel will continue to provide health services to lengthen life and to improve its quality," he said.

Jaffa rapist gets 18 months in prison

TEL AVIV (Itim) - A Jaffa man who was convicted of raping his young neighbour was sentenced to 18 months in prison and given 18 months suspended sentence by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

The man, Yosef Amram, 28, was found guilty of raping the young woman on a Bat Yam beach in March, after the couple had gone to a nightclub nearby. According to the charge sheet, Amram gagged the woman and then raped her.

The prosecutor noted that Amram had not used extreme force to overpower the woman. But he argued that Amram had abused the trust

placed in him by a neighbour who was much younger and who had known him for many years.

Amram's advocate contended that this was not a case of "classic rape," in which a man overpowers a stranger in the dead of night, but rather a development of the relationship between the two.

The three-member bench agreed with the prosecutor that Amram had exploited his acquaintance with the woman, but handed down a lightened sentence due to extenuating circumstances, including Amram's previous clean record.

Suspects held in university-entrance fraud

TEL AVIV (Itim) - Two men were remanded yesterday for 15 days by the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court on suspicion of forging diplomas and other documents to gain admittance for students from Sierra Leone to Israeli institutes of higher learning.

The two men, Mohammed Kamareh and Saliar Bengora, were

living in a rented flat here after entering Israel illegally by way of Egypt, the police representative told the court.

A search of their flat turned up blank diplomas from schools in Sierra Leone and a rubber stamp purportedly from a bank in the West African country.

Israeli hotels still

quoting dollar prices

A random survey of a few five-star Jerusalem hotels, made yesterday by *The Jerusalem Post* found that none had stopped marking their prices in dollars. Among the prices noted was \$4.50 for a cheese and tomato sandwich. In another hotel, a toasted bagel with cream cheese also sold for \$4.50, while the same with smoked salmon went for \$10.

At a third hotel, the bagel and smoked salmon came to \$11. But it also featured what by then appeared to be a bargain combination sandwich with cheese, lox, lettuce and tomato for \$4.50.

When asked about the dollar prices, one hotel manager admitted it was "shocking," adding that the dollar listings certainly were not of great help to the tourist.

Man charged with illicit divorce proceedings

HAIFA (Itim) - A man from the nearby Arab village of Jishr a-Zarka was charged in the Haifa Magistrate's Court yesterday with defying Islamic religious authorities in the matter of his divorce from his wife of 15 years.

The suspect, Hammis Fuad Amash, had allegedly initiated divorce proceedings last April at the Sharia (Moslem religious) court in Haifa. Islamic law requires a man to tell his wife three times in the presence of a *kadi* (Moslem religious court judge) that she is divorced.

However, to protect the woman's rights, the *kadi* must insist that the man wait during a specified "cooling-off" period before saying "you are divorced" for the third and irrevocably last time. Amash, according to the testimony of a police representative would not heed the *kadi*'s warning not to complete the divorce pronouncement.

Islamic law takes precedence over Israeli civil law in the area of marital disputes among local Moslems, and the religious court may petition the civil courts to enforce their decisions.

Panel named to study heating for needy

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal yesterday appointed a committee, headed by Yosef Kolitz, to investigate ways to supply heating fuel at reduced prices to needy persons in the coldest areas of the country.

The committee, which will include representatives of the Energy and Social Affairs ministries, the fuel companies, the National Insurance Institute, the Safed and Jerusalem municipalities and voluntary organizations, will report its findings to Shahal within 10 days, a ministry spokesman said.

Officer, sailor held for possessing drugs

HAIFA (Itim) - A third mate and a sailor from an Israeli ship anchored in port here were arrested yesterday on suspicion of possessing hundreds of grams of marijuana.

The officer was frisked after he refused to identify himself to policemen at the port's exit. In the body search and in later searches at the man's home and in his cabin, investigators found sacks containing the drug.

More marijuana was found when the sailor was searched. Both men are to be brought to magistrate's court today for remand.

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Haifa court finds ex-police chief guilty

HAIFA (Itim) - Nahariya Police commander Rav-Pakad Eli Ben-Yaacov was yesterday found guilty of seeking sexual favours from the sister of a man under detention. The Haifa District Court cleared Ben-Yaacov of 15 additional charges, including accepting a bribe, influencing a witness to perjure himself, attempting to induce someone to commit a crime and misusing police authority.

Judge Amiram Rand was severely critical of most of the prosecution witnesses. They contradicted each other and two of them were even declared hostile witnesses, he said.

The court found that Ben-Yaacov sought sexual favours from a Nahariya woman six years ago when she asked for permission to take her brother, who was in detention, foods

and cigarettes. Ben-Yaacov, who has since been relieved of his duties, invited her to his room in the police station, where he indicated his readiness to help if she agreed to have sexual relations with him. The woman left the room indignantly, saying "I won't give myself to a policeman for my brother."

Sentence will be passed on November 18.

Haifa theatre official given leave

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA - The artistic manager of the Haifa Municipal Theatre, Omri Nitzan, has been given a three-months leave in a row over a job he took at another theatre.

In his stead, playwright Yehoshua Sobol and the theatre's own actor-director, Gedalya Besser, were appointed joint artistic managers by the Theatre's board on Wednesday night. The appointments take effect immediately.

Nitzan, who was working on a five-year contract that was to expire in April of 1986, last month accepted an appointment as artistic manager of the prestigious Habima National Theatre, to start next September. He apparently kept his negotiations to himself.

"We heard about his appointment a few hours before it was reported in the press," the Haifa Municipal

Theatre's administrative manager, Naom Semel, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"This way of acting may be all right in politics but it has no place in a cultural institution," he added.

In view of Nitzan's action, the board decided that he could not stay until next September.

Nevertheless, when his leave is up, Nitzan is to direct one more play for the theatre, Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Asked whether splitting the artistic management into two jobs would not impose an additional financial strain on the theatre - which like every other public institution is short of cash - Semel said that Besser was in any case on the payroll as a permanent staff member and would receive only a "small" extra payment.

IEC restores power to Mekorot pumps

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA - The Mekorot water company yesterday settled part of its debts to the Electric Corporation and the threat to drinking water supplies was lifted.

The IEC spokesman said it had received ISL 6 billion from the water company towards covering its debts totalling ISL 6 billion. Mekorot has promised to pay the remainder in the next few days.

As a result, the IEC restored power to pumping stations which supply drinking water to residents in the bay suburbs near Haifa, Holon and Bat Yam.

The IEC on Wednesday carried out its threat to turn off the power to pumping stations in these areas, but water supplies were not disrupted because the reservoirs in the affected areas were full enough to cover immediate needs.

and cigarettes. Ben-Yaacov, who has since been relieved of his duties, invited her to his room in the police station, where he indicated his readiness to help if she agreed to have sexual relations with him. The woman left the room indignantly, saying "I won't give myself to a policeman for my brother."

Sentence will be passed on November 18.

Herzog raps

President Herzog said yesterday that one of the major problems confronting Israel is what he categorized as "distorted portrayals" of the country in the world news media.

Speaking at a Beit Hanassi reception for members of the international Bridges for Peace movement, he said that even when the facts are accurate, stories about Israel are blown up out of all proportion. A problem involving Judea and Samaria, he said, will be front-page news throughout the world, whereas a battle between Iraq and Iran in which thousands of people are killed "will hardly get any coverage and will be buried somewhere in the back of the paper."

Herzog attributed the disproportion to the fact that Israel hosts the third largest press corps in the world after Washington and Paris.

The Reverend Carlson Pearson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, told Herzog that his group represents "a new black leadership in America with an understanding and appreciation for Israel. We believe that peace can be negotiated at the table."

Herzog responded that he was glad that Bridges for Peace representatives were in Israel "on the day of the beginning of the negotiations which will hopefully get us out of Lebanon."

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Soviets say: 'Reunification of Jewish families completed'

GENEVA - A Soviet official said yesterday Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union had dropped sharply in recent years because the programme of reunification of Jewish families had been "completed."

Dimitri Bykov, a senior official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told the UN Human Rights Committee that only a "small group" of Soviet Jews, "misled by Zionist propaganda," was still leaving the country.

He said that the number of applications for exit visas to Israel had dropped from 46,635 in 1979, to 1,780 during the first nine months of 1984.

"This is because the reunification of families of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality broken up by the war has been completed," Bykov said.

His statement came in reply to a question from a French committee member, Roger Errera, who asked for an explanation of the downward trend in Jewish emigration. The committee examined Soviet implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

According to figures released by the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, fewer than 800 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union during the first ten months of 1984. These included 29 in October, the lowest monthly figure since the programme started in 1971.

The peak was reached in 1979, with 51,330 departures, registered that year.

In Tel Aviv, the Public Council for Soviet Jewry in Tel Aviv reported yesterday that reformed Michael Aliman has sent a telegram to the chief prosecutor of the USSR complaining of being beaten by the KGB during an interrogation earlier this month.

Aliman has also sent a letter describing the incident to the Leningrad prosecutor.

The council also noted that two years have passed since Prisoner of Zion Yosef Segun was jailed. Segun has five years of imprisonment and five years of internal exile left to serve. He has not been permitted to see his wife and son since being jailed.

1,327 immigrants arrived last month

Jerusalem Post Staff
Last month 1,327 olim arrived, a slight decline from the 1,330 newcomers who came in September, but a significant decline from the 1,921 who came in October, 1983.

The figures were released by the Absorption Ministry.

The largest group of olim - 404 - came from Africa; 72 came from Asia; 322 from Western Europe, including 77 from the United Kingdom and 162 from France; 159 from Eastern Europe, with only 10 coming from the Soviet Union and 142 from Rumania; 234 from the U.S.; 23 from Canada; and 104 from Latin America, only 49 of them from Argentina.

Since the beginning of this year, 12,201 olim have come to Israel which constitutes a 12 per cent decline compared with the same period last year.

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Jerusalem Post Washington Correspondent Wolf Blitzler looks at the implications of a second Reagan term



(David Rubinger)

MIXED BLESSINGS FOR ISRAEL



(Graham Green)

PRESIDENT RONALD Reagan's dramatic landslide reelection portends some mixed blessings for Israel.

On the one hand, Reagan is clearly a proven and committed friend whose gut instincts towards Israel are almost always positive.

On the other hand, he has won a truly impressive, personal mandate from the American people to try to implement his national agenda over the coming four years — both on domestic as well as foreign policy matters.

The president, therefore, will be in an unusually strong position to lean on Israel if he should so desire. Israeli officials in Washington and their American supporters are, of course, well aware of this fact.

They were quietly expressing hope shortly after the election results became clear early on Tuesday evening that Reagan and his foreign policy team will be tempered in pressing Israel too tightly into a corner.

Walter Mondale's backers in the Jewish community had repeatedly warned over the past several months that a second-term Reagan presidency — one prevented by the U.S. Constitution from seeking a third term in 1988 — would be in a position to impose all sorts of demands on Israel — economic as well as political — without worrying about domestic political retribution.

CERTAINLY, the "moderate" Arab states, including Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, are now hoping to see Washington embark on a new, get-tough policy with regard to Israel. They had privately sided with Reagan during the campaign, convinced that Mondale was simply too pro-Israeli to ever accept their concerns.

But there is a prevailing sense in Washington that the Arabs are going to be in for a disappointment. This administration — with George Shultz staying on as Secretary of State and Robert McFarlane as national security adviser in the White House — is in no mood to overly antagonize the new national unity government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, at least not in the near future.

They view Peres as about as decent and forthcoming an Israeli leader as is realistically possible, and they do not want to do anything to weaken his fragile position in Israel.

If anything, they want to strengthen him, recognizing that other potential prime ministers could cause Washington considerably

more grief.

There is also mounting despair in the U.S. capital over the entire Middle East complex and the seemingly endless sources of tension.

The first Reagan term of office surrendered repeatedly and badly in the region, the disasters in Lebanon being only the climax of many other embarrassing setbacks. There is no great desire in Washington to jump back into that mess.

THERE ARE several other areas around the world where the administration will be more inclined to undertake new diplomatic initiatives — arms control with the Soviet Union and easing overall East-West tensions being Number One on the agenda.

There are other headaches in Central America which are perceived in Washington as more manageable than those in the Middle East.

The administration will also be anxious to further shore up relations with its NATO allies and to strengthen the U.S. trade position around the world.

All of which should mount up to a general inclination to avoid the grand Arab-Israeli arena as much as possible with some notable exceptions:

□ The administration can be expected to continue to focus extensive interest on the state of the Israeli economy. Shultz is committed to helping Israel get over this hurdle even if U.S.-Israeli relations are strained in the process.

The two countries do not necessarily agree on the best measures needed to curb inflation and the balance of payments deficits. There is, for example, no great excitement among Shultz and his team over the recently imposed price-and-wage controls in Israel. That economic course backfired in the early 1970s during the Nixon administration and its memory still lingers in Washington. But for the time being, they are willing to give Israel the benefit of the doubt.

□ After some additional fact-finding and soul-searching, the administration can also be expected to step up its diplomatic effort to help secure an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon. There will not be a high U.S. profile, but it will be critical.

Israeli officials have made clear to the administration in recent weeks that they view such an American involvement in reaching some sort of "red line" understanding with the Syrians as crucial to the entire process.

□ The administration, to Israel's regret, is likely to move quickly in the coming weeks to wrap up some major new arms sales to America's friends in the Arab world. This could provoke fresh tensions on Capitol Hill, where Israel's best friends — for the most part — managed to win re-election.

for Israel. At the Pentagon these days, there is a positive response to the procurement of Israeli-made conventional weaponry.

AS IS ALWAYS the case during a second term of office, there will be some major personnel changes in the coming weeks and months. Reagan

with the Soviet Union — if possible.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has made no secret of his desire to move to the State Department. But that is very unlikely. If he left the Pentagon, it is thought his next appointment might be as ambassador in London. He has often expressed an interest in that assign-

'The president will be in a strong position to lean on Israel — if he desires'

Israeli officials recognize that the administration will "compensate" Israel for these sales by increasing U.S. economic and military assistance. This has been a traditional feature of the U.S.-Israeli-Arab triangular relationship over the years.

WHAT IS UNLIKELY to materialize very quickly is a revived Reagan peace plan as envisaged in the president's September 1982 nationally televised speech. Reagan, Shultz and other administration officials will continue to pay lip-service to the initiative; they have no choice since Reagan's own name was attached to it.

But they are also realistic enough to recognize that Jordan's King Hussein is in no position now to endanger his own political and perhaps even physical survival by joining in direct, face-to-face peace talks with Israel. And without Hussein, the Reagan plan is a non-starter.

U.S. and Israeli officials agreed this week that the next year should witness a further strengthening of the strategic cooperation between the two countries. There are important reasons why this approach is deeply appreciated in both Washington and Jerusalem.

For the Reagan team, there is still the preoccupation with stemming Soviet penetration in the Middle East. The Americans view a strong and militarily reliable Israel as a major factor in this strategy even if Israeli leaders would prefer to put a different, more Arab-oriented twist on the strategic cooperation.

One important side benefit for Israel from this strategic discussion will be increased Israeli arms sales — especially in the high-tech area — to the United States itself. These sales have important economic benefits

and Vice President George Bush will be permanent fixtures, assuming they remain in good health. But all of the other key policymakers are vulnerable.

Most insiders in Washington believe Shultz will remain in his job, at least for another year. There is too much unfinished work for him, and he wants to score some foreign policy triumphs — preferably in relations

ment.

Other bureaucratic switches may occur, involving such important players as United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick; Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey, and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis.

People, of course, are important. But with Reagan in charge at the top — and basically setting a pro-Israel

tone — the expectation is that his second administration will wind up being more of the same — occasional friction with Israel, especially over arms sales to the Arabs, but, ironically, strengthened ties with Israel at the same time.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH, it is widely believed, does not necessarily share Reagan's warm feelings towards Israel, although he is by no means hostile. He already is looking towards the presidential elections in 1988 and believes the Jewish vote is important.

Still, his attitude to Israel — less supportive than that of Reagan — seemed to surface during his debate against Geraldine Ferraro when he spoke of the need to resolve "the Palestine question" in order to stem anti-American terrorism.

But as long as Reagan is president, the upward curve in American-Israeli relations can be expected to continue.

U.S. and Israeli officials have agreed in recent months that their relationship is better than ever. At

this stage, there is every reason to believe that they will be in a position to make this same statement in 1988, even if some serious differences surface from time to time — as was the case during the first term.

And if Reagan and his administration should come down too hard on Israel — which is unlikely — there is always the Congress, where the Democrats have managed to maintain control of the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, there is an impressive, bipartisan pro-Israeli majority which will tend to keep the White House on guard. Reagan may have won a landslide but his popularity did not apparently extend to helping Republican candidates in some key congressional contests.

Israel was fortunate during the campaign. Both Reagan and Mondale demonstrated strong, positive feelings based on emotional, political and strategic concerns.

But now, both Israeli officials and American Jewish leaders agree, the real work begins.

One year ago, a group of reporters was given exclusive access to the secret memorandums, the backroom bargaining, the hidden actions of the candidates' campaigns. In return, they were sworn to secrecy until the election was over. Well... this week the election's over.



Relief over religion

By WALTER RUBY / Post New York Correspondent

ASELECTION RETURNS poured in from across the United States on Tuesday night, many guests at an election night fund-raising party for the America-Israel Public Affairs Committee (Aipac) in New York expressed concern that the results would strengthen the hand of right-wing evangelicals.

But by the following morning, key American Jewish leaders from across the political spectrum were somewhat relieved. The landslide victory for Reagan, they said, did not represent a mandate to "Christianize America," and despite victories by arch-conservatives like Republican Senator Jesse Helms, the ideological composition of Congress had been little altered by the election.

A straw poll conducted at the Aipac event showed that 52 per cent of the guests had voted for Walter Mondale; 48 per cent for Reagan, a far lower figure than the 70 per cent of American Jews who were estimated in an exit poll as having voted for Mondale.

Toby Friedman, a Queens accountant, gave expression to the sentiments of many at the Aipac event when she said: "I am confident

that President Reagan will continue to be supportive of Israel. I voted for Mondale because I fear the effort to push religion into the schools that Reagan has supported."

Said Jennie Bender, a lawyer from Queens: "I am concerned about the close ties of the president to the evangelicals, as well as his position on abortion, and the kind of justices he is likely to appoint to the Supreme Court."

Chuck Orgel, a Brooklyn computer consultant commented: "I am concerned that the president is not fully in charge, and that there are others behind him who are a threat to us. I worry when I hear that Jerry Falwell expects the next two Supreme Court justices to be compatible with his philosophy. I hope that Congress and the Supreme Court will have enough power to stop the pressure to curtail some civil liberties."

Selig Zises, an owner of a financial management firm, said: "I am terribly disappointed by the victory of Jesse Helms over Jim Hunt. I do believe, however, that this election represents a personal victory for President Reagan, not a turn to the radical right. The problem for the

Democrats is that even though they tried to move towards the centre, they did not succeed in getting their message across."

ASKED WHETHER he felt the results of the election would encourage further right-wing groups to seek acceptance of their agenda on church-state issues, Malcolm Hoenelein, the influential director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York responded: "I believe that those efforts were already in evidence during the last Congress, and obviously this election will heighten the significance of those efforts."

"It is clear that the Jewish community will have to be all the more vigilant in defence of its interests, and heighten even further its participation in the political process to ensure its concerns are taken into account."

Said Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and a strong supporter of Walter Mondale: "Reagan's ties to the radical Christian right obviously arouse some concerns, and we certainly have our work cut out for us."

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IS MINISTER-WITHOUT-PORTFOLIO Moshe Arens Washington's favourite Likudnik? One might think so to judge by the warmth with which he was received during a flying visit here.

The former defence minister, who visited the U.S. at the invitation of the San Francisco Jewish Federation, turned out to be a formidable exponent of Israel's case during sessions in New York with the editorial boards of *The New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*.

During a short visit to Washington, he dined with Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom he is known to get on famously, and had lunch with Shultz's chief overseer of economic aid to Israel, Prof. Herbert Stein.

It appears that Arens has been using his time since quitting the Defence Ministry to bone up on Israel's economic problems, on which he was quizzed at length by Shultz and Stein.

It was not just a courtesy visit, for Arens is the first Likud member of the inner cabinet to meet top administration officials since Prime Minister Shimon Peres's successful mission to the U.S. last month.

Shultz is considered certain to stay on at his post in the second Reagan administration, and observers are wondering whether his warm welcome for Arens should be seen as having broader political implications than just a get-together of two old friends?

They are also wondering whether Arens might, in fact, be grooming himself to become the Likud's sixth finance minister should the incumbent, Yitzhak Moda'i be swept away in the inflationary tidal wave.

What Arens did take home with him was the perception that once the Reagan team settles down for another term, they will start pulling the strings on the aid package to effect changes in Israel's economic policy. One immediate demand is thought to be an unlinking of wages to the cost-of-living index.

Meanwhile, Arab lobbyists are expressing their disapproval over the level of U.S. aid to Israel. One slogan, attributed to Saudi Arabia's

Warm welcome in Washington

PUBLIC FACES IN THE U.S. / Mark Segal



Moshe Arens (Nackstrand)



George Shultz (Camera Press)



Katherine Graham (Camera Press)



Edgar Bronfman (Harari)



Ed Koch (Camera Press)

lobbyist Fred Dutton that "Israel owes one thousand dollars to each American family," surfaced recently when ABC's star anchorman, Peter Jennings, commented on Israel's economic predicament.

In contrast to Arens's visit, Tourism Minister Avraham (Abrasha) Sharir drew next to no attention during his annual High Holyday stay at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, his third in that many years, along with wife, Rivka.

INCIDENTALLY, a reading of the recent Philippine report into the killing of opposition leader Benigno Aquino brought to light a remark by Abba Eban. The commission of inquiry quoted Israel's former foreign minister as saying: "Nobody who has great authority can be trusted not to go beyond its proper limits."

I GATHER that Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir

will be travelling to the U.S. twice in the coming five weeks.

The first occasion will be to stand in for Shimon Peres at a testimonial dinner honouring oil tycoon-art collector Armand Hammer in Los Angeles just before Hammer embarks on a trip to Moscow for an appointment with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko. His second trip will be to New York for a Yeshiva University ceremony where Secretary of State Shultz will be awarded an honorary Ph.D.

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY has indeed been busy honouring some of its leading benefactors over the past week. That remarkable couple, Erica and Ludwig Jesselson were awarded a black-tie dinner at the university museum, which they had endowed, with Martin Lipset as their dinner chairman. The banker and his wife were also honoured for their largesse to a broad range of causes in America and Israel, from the UJA to

Sha'are Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

WILL SOMEONE please tell me what Uri Oren does? His official title is spokesman of Israel's Economic Mission, sited at the Empire State Building, a job that was extended for a year at the behest of his patron, Deputy Premier David Levy, after the elections.

Successive phone calls to the mission have failed to raise him, and private questions to other Israeli officials stationed here evoke only grins, but no illumination.

ONE OF THE most glittering social events in New York with an Israeli angle was held on Monday night at the New York apartment of Lally Weymouth (*New York Magazine* and *Los Angeles Times* correspondent).

It was in honour of *Yediot Aharanot* publisher Dov Yuliovsky, Israel's new Ambassador to the U.N.

Benjamin (Bibi) Netanyahu, and Lord Weidenfeld, who described Weymouth as "a remarkable hostess and a truly professional journalist."

Lord Weidenfeld recalled a previous party in the same room where an enraged Norman Mailer had thrown a glass of wine at fellow writer Gore Vidal during a huge row. Which brought my dinner table neighbour, record magnate Ahmet Ertegun, to recall how Vidal ducked, leaving his wife to get her new Paris gown drenched by the red wine shower.

The social success of Ambassador Netanyahu was apparent to all, as was that of his wife, Fleur, to whom I apologized for any pain I may have unwittingly caused her through inaccuracies in a previous column.

Netanyahu talked at length with his neighbour, Katherine Graham, the hostess's mother and owner of *Newsweek* and the *Washington Post*.

While Israel's consul-general Naf-tali Lavie was in animated conversa-

tion with New York Mayor Ed Koch, the queen of New York's social register, Mrs. Vincent Astor, chatted with Dr. Henry Kissinger and his wife, Nancy.

Other guests included U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick, AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, financial wizard Felix Rohatyn, Baron Guy De Rothschild, CBS chairman William Paley, Fiat chairman Giovanni Agnelli banker John Gutfreund, Ronald Reagan's former economic counsellor Prof. Alan Greenspan, political scientist Edward Luttwak, plus such top media stars as ABC-TV commentator/columnist George Will, *New York Times* senior editor Arthur Gelb and *Commentary* editor Norman Podhoretz.

YET ANOTHER guest was Brooklyn District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman who was in Jerusalem recently for the American Jewish Congress's dialogue on femin-

ism. She told me of her disappointment at the retreat in the political status of Israeli women, and the fact that there are now no women in the cabinet.

When Kirkland and Greenspan considered the Israeli package deal, the trade union leader thought "it could do no real harm," while the economist doubted its effectiveness.

Lavie who carries the personal title of ambassador - and is a survivor of Buchenwald - obtained on-the-spot agreement from Mayor Koch to head the U.S. committee sponsoring the world assembly commemorating the defeat of the Nazis. It is scheduled to meet in Jerusalem next May. He also discussed the matter with Kissinger, who will lead the American delegation, a decision reached during a luncheon in Washington, recently with Israel's Ambassador to the U.S. Meir Rosenne.

THAT FEISTY fighter for Jewish causes, Liliane Shalom, was awarded the American Jewish Congress Louise Waterman Wise Award for 1984 at the Pierre Hotel. Tribute was paid to her work as founder, with UJA leader and husband Stephen Shalom, of the American Sephardi Federation.

Tributes to her devotion came from World Jewish Congress chairman Edgar Bronfman, who named her "my teacher in Jewish life," Congressman Stephen Solarz, and American Jewish Congress president Theodore Mann.

Liliane Shalom described the occasion as "the best mitzva of my involvement in Jewish affairs." She declared that "my fight to put the Second Israel on the agenda of the Jewish people was aimed at stopping the moral drift in Israeli politics."

"I want to disprove the gist of the advice given to Golda Meir by her father when he cautioned her, 'Don't be so clever. Men don't like smart women'."

Her applauding guests included Lee Hart, wife of Senator Gary Hart, Kitty Dukakis, wife of Governor George Dukakis of Massachusetts, Bronfman's wife, Georgina, and Ambassador Lavie.

HOWARD SQUADRON, a former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and a leading member of the Business Group for Middle East Peace and Development, is in no way on the defensive about the group's efforts.

Asked about the objections of people like Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Tehiya leader, Yuval Ne'eman that the business group's efforts might strengthen Arab institutions in the West Bank, Squadron noted affably: "I seem to recall that the Camp David accords, signed by prime minister (Menachem) Begin called for autonomy on the West Bank. I would have thought that autonomy would have included a more serious expression of Arab Governance than Arab Governance over a local bank."

Squadron claimed that Ne'eman was guilty of a "great logical fallacy" in saying that because the Jewish yishuv had created a bank before it created a state, therefore any bank would lead to a state. Squadron noted that "the group of Jewish

businessmen who have been involved in this project have been among Israel's strongest supporters in this country" and commented: "Our (Arab) counterparts accepted the reality of Israel as well as Israeli security requirements."

Squadron noted: "We felt that the idea of working with Arab Americans on concrete business projects could show the world that Arabs and Jews can get along and can work together and actually accomplish something." Squadron said that no projects had yet been agreed upon, but confirmed that among projects being discussed are "a bank, a hospital and a cement factory."

"This group will not move to implement any project it is considering without the most thorough research and discussion with both the Israeli and Jordanian governments to ensure that the project will not run into any problems with Jordanian law," Squadron stated.

"We have also consulted with the State Department. Everything has been done in the most responsible manner."

The business of peace

Post New York Correspondent Walter Ruby talks to American Jewish leader Howard Squadron (right) about the Business Group for Middle East Peace and Development.



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announce

NEW TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS IN REHOV YAFO, MAHANE YEHUDA MARKET AREA

As from Tuesday, November 13, 1984 the following new traffic arrangements will come into effect in the vicinity of the Mahane Yehuda Market:

1. No left turn will be permitted from Rehov Yafo into Rehov Beit Ya'akov.
2. No left turn will be permitted from Rehov Yafo into Rehov Sha'arei Tzedek.
3. Rehov Sha'arei Tzedek will become a one way street from Rehov Agrippas until Rehov Yafo in the direction from Rehov Agrippas to Rehov Yafo.
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DISMISSING AS "silly" the criticism of some Jews that the efforts of the business group would help to create Arab sovereignty, Squadron noted, "We are not proposing solutions to political problems. We just want to cooperate on specific limited projects...to try to do something tangible."

Squadron said that all the projects being discussed by the business group have long been under discussion by Palestinian businessmen residing in the West Bank, "who had wanted to move forward with these projects, but were unable to...either because they were unable to come up with the financing or were unable to secure the requisite authorizations from the Israeli government."

"The role of members of the business group might be to help with the financing of these projects, as well as to provide analyses as to whether these ventures have real possibilities," Squadron explained, adding: "In recent years, there have been a

number of problems (in the Arab economic sector) on the West Bank. No financing has been available; approvals have not been obtained (from the Israeli Government) and the feasibility of projects has not been thoroughly explored because they could not get beyond these immediate problems."

Squadron noted that both Jewish and Arab members of the business group are considering the question of whether it is possible to realize a profit before deciding whether to invest in any of the West Bank projects. "The Arab businessmen who have participated in these discussions have the same concerns and questions as we do," he said. "They are as concerned about the fate of their people (in the Middle East) as we are about ours. They too are asking whether it is possible to find a practical way for Jews and Arabs to live together."

"What people have felt on both sides of this group," the Jewish lead-

er commented, "is that the fact that we are talking together and dealing with each other has led all of us to have an easier time discussing how Jews and Arabs might cooperate (in the Middle East). This is really the most useful thing to come out of these discussions so far." He added, however, that "all of us are aware of the limitations of this type of group in terms of what can and cannot be accomplished."

ASKED IF the business group had received a favourable signal from Prime Minister Shimon Peres when they met with him last month, Squadron replied, "It would not be prudent for a group of this kind to continue discussing these projects if we thought we were going to run into (Israeli) government disapproval. We explored ideas with Peres. If his attitude had been 'You are wasting your time,' all of our efforts would have been stopped."

"These are businessmen who are

not going to do futile things," Squadron added.

According to Squadron, "The fact is that Peres had apparently put into effect certain steps that allowed this kind of enterprise to take place on the West Bank before he met with us, and had taken those steps quite independently of what we were doing. It would be wrong to deduce that the U.S. government pushed him to take those steps, since he had taken them on his own initiative."

Squadron noted that the business group had been in existence for one year and that "The Likud government knew of what we were doing, and no one (in the government) said it was objectionable. Opinions on the project depended on which minister you spoke to, and some did express concern that it had political overtones. Nevertheless, as long as it was perceived strictly as a business project, it was seen as acceptable."

Squadron said that the business group had a somewhat "loose"

structure, and that the degree of interest and involvement by various Jewish and Arab businessmen varied greatly. He also said that the group had set no deadlines for implementation of any of the projects under discussion.

RETURNING TO the gut question of whether any of the business group's projects might lead to Arab sovereignty on the West Bank, Squadron commented: "The fear is all out of proportion to the reality. If the Israelis are worried about the spectre of Arab sovereignty, they ought to be concerned about the commitments they made themselves at Camp David, and not worry about discussions being held by leading members of the American Jewish community."

Asked about the recent statement by Shamir that in a time of economic crisis in Israel American Jewish philanthropists ought to be putting their money into Jewish development and not into Arab development, Squadron responded: "I really do not think it is in the interest of Israel that they press that point very hard. The fact is that many of the Jewish participants in this group have given and are continuing to give a great deal of money to the State of Israel and Shamir is well aware of that."

"The fact is that no one has yet devised a solution to the West Bank problem that is fair and acceptable to Israel, the local population, and the Arab states," Squadron noted. "Until that is achieved, anything that demonstrates that cooperation between Jews and Arabs is possible ought to be encouraged."

To the question of how participating in the business group has affected him personally, Squadron replied, "I found it fascinating in meeting with Arab businessmen that they have the same kind of connections to the Arab world and as great a commitment to their people as I have to Israel and to the Jewish People. The fact that we were able to meet and talk with them in good faith tends to restore my faith in humanity."

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The 36th Annual TOY FUND

THE PACKAGE deal will present us with one of our most difficult hours; nevertheless, we had no alternative but to sign it, and to hope the hardships we will face will eventually turn into our hour of hope. Eli Hurvitz, president of the Manufacturers Association, told his colleagues this week.

But he added quite plainly: The "package" is a deal between partners, and no matter how hard, and how successful, we pull our part of the load, the "deal" is bound to fail unless the other partners pull equally hard.

Hurvitz specifically called on the government to honour its pledge to pare away huge sums from its budget during the three-month breathing spell provided by the package. Otherwise everybody's efforts would go down the drain.

Part of the industrialists' efforts, he stressed, would also consist of putting pressure on the government to do its part. He implied, but did not say so openly, that the government might even welcome this pressure, as a reason for keeping its budget-cutting promises. There have been plenty of attempts — and promises — in the past from ministers to trim their spending. But so far, there has been much more talk of cutting than actual cuts.

Eli Laniado, spokesman for the Manufacturers Association, admits quite frankly that without the package deal, three volcanoes would explode. "Ours would blow up in days; that of the workers within a few weeks; that of the government within a few months. Thus, we all needed the package deal. We were in the greatest and most immediate danger. We began to lose actual control of our plants, of production, of our planning."

(Laniado tells a story, which he claims is true, of an industrialist who recently sat down to figure out his financial status. After a few hours, he said: "I've been bankrupt for the past three months without realizing it.")

IF THE package deal is giving the government a breathing spell to make cuts, it is also giving the industrialists a similar chance to get back to production. As Eli Hurvitz told his colleagues: "We all know the terrible destructiveness of inflation. We spent our time not in running our plants, and trying to produce, and to sell, either here or abroad, but in updating the prices we charge and trying to strike a working balance between costs and prices, trying to squeeze a little profit into the calculation. We lost sight of realities, and to compound the disaster, our workers did not think about their work; they were all too busy trying to figure how to preserve the

THERE WERE times when I was tempted to attribute repeated incidents of governmental boobies in the field of economic policy to sheer stupidity; a regrettable reflection of the long-term decline in the level of the civil service and the quality of its top people.

However, there has recently been so much method in the madness that stupidity and clumsiness may be only part of the explanation, and certainly not the major part.

These musings were triggered by the "performance" of the Ministry of Industry and Trade this weekend in sneaking in a large number of ex post facto price rises onto the list of frozen prices agreed upon in the package deal of November 2.

The excuse given for this piece of official dirty pool — for the numerous mistakes in the publication of the official price list and for the price levels quoted, which in many cases were way above the inflationary prices actually being charged even by snob shops — was the fatigue of ministry officials working under unbelievable pressure.

Rubbish. The explanation is that the ministry represents, as it has for decades, the vested interests of the manufacturers, importers and merchants rather than that of the public.

Before getting back to Arik Sharon's ministry (which incidentally was engaged in its sleight-of-hand performance while its political master was busy in the U.S. pursuing his personal vendetta against Time magazine at public expense), let me

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'We all needed the package deal'

The Jerusalem Post's Macabee Dean talks to officials in the Manufacturers Association about the 'breathing spell' offered by the government's latest economic measure.



(David Rubinger)

vanishing value of their wages."

Hurvitz went on to say that it was financial factors, especially the high cost of interest, that would have shortly turned many small and medium-sized plants, which in normal, non-inflationary times would have shown credible production performance, into factories on the edge of bankruptcy, for their capital was being eaten up entirely. For them the package deal was a life saver.

"There are plenty of managers who will grind their teeth in rage during the next few months as the full impact of the package deal hits them. Nevertheless, we have no alternative but to accept the package, even if we have to carry the heaviest burden."

Eli Shamai, head of the association's economics division, explains why the industrialists are carrying a much heavier burden than the workers.

(The government, the third party

to the package deal, doesn't carry any financial burden; it can print money. However, the government, the political parties, and their leaders, may pay the price if inflation gets out of hand.)

Shamai points out that the workers are absorbing one-third of the cost-of-living allowance; but the prices of 70 per cent of the goods they buy, and of all the basic food items, are frozen.

The industrialists' load consists of absorbing two-thirds of the cost-of-living (C-o-L) allowance. And although the costs of imported raw materials, and that of electricity, fuel, will rise in price, they cannot pass on the higher costs, as they did in the past.

Shamai says: "We are being squeezed, caught in the middle, in a vice. The cost of production will rise, but the prices we charge for our goods will remain firm." However, the industrialists will get "partial

compensation" by lower interest rates, "but in no case will this make up for our losses."

HOW MUCH will the C-o-L allowance be for November, the first month of the package deal? Evidently, much more than generally believed. Of course, nobody will actually know until the afternoon of December 14 or December 16 (December 15 falls on a Saturday) when the price index is announced, but estimates are already being made in the Manufacturers Association.

The package deal was not sealed on November 1; its full effect will be felt only in December (whose index will be published on January 15.)

While the confusion and delay in establishing the price freeze is one factor here, a more important one is that the index is based on prices extant not at the end of the month, but the average for the entire month,

which means the prices for the middle of the month in most cases.

"Thus," Shamai says, "we have to take into account price rise for the second half of October." And by all accounts, October set a new Israeli record for inflation. Educated guesses put it around 26 per cent. (This figure was used by Meitav, a financial consultancy firm.)

On the other hand, the shekel was devalued by 28 per cent in October, and often the devaluation of the shekel closely follows the index hike. (But this was not true for September, when the shekel was devalued by 25 per cent, and the index rose by only 21.4 per cent.) So, talk of absorbing a "low index" for November is discounted among the manufacturers, who add that their share, two-thirds, will be quite a sum.

There is one way to avoid this "package deal" squeeze. This is to export.

The prices of exports are

frozen, but impossible to switch overnight to the local market to the export. It takes time; often years.

Shamai estimates that about half of the 30-40 workers employed in industry produce for export (meaning not that half of industrial production is exported). Some plants have little or no exports, while others have extensive exports. And many shift from the local market to the abroad, or vice versa, following the path of the highest profitability.

IMPRESSIVE export drive tends to a large extent, Shamai says, on the government keeping its edge to maintain the 1980 "level of profitability."

And there is another squeeze on the industrialists.

They must export, for the local market is steadily dwindling. Even

before the package deal was signed, sales had fallen by 15 to 30 per cent in recent months, depending on the industry. Consumers just bought 1. Moreover, the government's decision months ago to stop buying oil had enormous effects.

Even if the government does maintain the 1980 level of profitability, and export markets are found, there may not be a rush of workers into industry. There has been talk for years about large-scale firing in the Civil Service. Shamai says clerks will remain clerks even if wages are higher (as they are) in industry today than they are (on the average) in the government, the municipalities, the Jewish Agency, and the other public bodies.

But he does think that the change of environment will persuade soldiers winding up their term of duty to turn to industry, and not to the public services.

"This in itself will be a great thing, for in the past, most discharged servicemen wanted to work in offices, not in factories."

Since the industrialists can't raise their prices, and supposing they can't export, will a black market develop in manufactured goods? Will some industrialists prefer to sell goods at illegal (higher) prices at the back door?

Shamai does not believe so.

"Of course, there will always be a few cases where this may happen, but none of the medium or large manufacturers would ever dare to do this."

"But there is the possibility," he admits, "that some manufacturers will simply refuse to sell their goods until the package deal is over. But we don't think that their number will be great under present conditions."

CAN THE industrialists compensate themselves partially by increasing productivity? There will be a definite move in this direction. The managers will certainly have (or should have) during the deal more time to devote to running their plants. But the real incentive to higher productivity is lower taxes.

"At present, the more effort a person makes, the more taxes he pays. This punishes the good workers. And for every shekel management pays a worker, only 25 per cent reaches this worker. The rest is gobbled up by income taxes, the National Insurance Institute, and other social benefits. The worker has no incentive to work; and management pays a heavy financial burden."

"The package deal may not be good for the industrialists (and provide him with higher profits), but it certainly is good for industry. And what is good for industry is good for the State."

Conflicts of interest

By YOSEF GOELL / Jerusalem Post Reporter

The truth is that the political will to take on big fish and institutional tax evaders has been lacking for decades.

The last man who made noises as if he were about to try was a former tax commissioner who was sacked by Labour Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz in the mid-70s. Likud finance ministers never even took the trouble to give the impression that they cared to try.

THE LIST is not endless, but it is long. Perhaps, the most poignant recent addition is the setting of the country's top monopolistic rug merchant to be the cat who is charged with guarding the cream — as chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee which must approve all customs legislation.

At times it would seem that we have been determined to copy the American system in which the Department of Agriculture is the in-house lobbyist and protector of the farming interests, the Department of Interior the official patron of the manufacturer despoilers of nature and the Commerce Department the champion of manufacturing and commercial interests. The public interest, there and here, is usually left out in the cold.

Which brings us back to our own Ministry of Industry and Trade. As befits its true role, it has been the major protagonist of the argument that it is "impossible" to control prices and that the public will have to be its own guardian.

It is true that in a free economy, and even in a controlled one like the Soviet Union, it is impossible to control all prices over a long time without fostering the rise of a competing black market.

But at the same time, there is no economy in the world in which it should be easier to control prices over a short time than Israel is. At the manufacturing and import levels this is extremely easy because of the high degree of concentration of these fields in relatively few hands.

And all the more so in view of the fact that all manufacturers and importers are totally dependent on the goodwill of the Treasury and the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

At the retail level the task is admittedly more difficult. But it would do wonders if instead of the silly fines occasionally meted out to the tiny number of price gougers who are caught, they would be prosecuted and deprived of the right to continue in business.

THE MINISTRY'S performance in setting the base line for the next three months of price freezing is nothing short of scandalous. What should have been done was to take the price levels of June or July, incorporate the rate of inflation since then, and set that as the base line, thus wiping out the gargantuan price increases that opportunistic manufacturers and merchants marked up for themselves in the last month and more.

One clear conclusion from this performance is that if even a modicum of price control is to be implemented, the function of overseeing prices must be taken away from the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The conflicts of interest in that body are simply insurmountable.

Perhaps this should serve as an opportunity for Prime Minister Peres to appoint a special minister for consumer interests, and to

lashes out in electoral retribution when it feels that it is being had.

IN ISRAEL, one would expect that an organization such as the Histadrut labour federation, which encompasses close to 80 per cent of the population, would seek to fight for that broader public interest. The trouble is that the Histadrut itself is caught up in too much of a conflict of interest as the roof body of Bank Hapoalim, and the other giants of its Hovrat Ovdim holding company which controls one quarter of the economy.

There are those who say that these Histadrut economic interests have grown so powerful as to be beyond the reach of the Histadrut's elected

officials. What should be clear to Secretary General Yisrael Kessar is that Histadrut-affiliated Bank Hapoalim, Hamashbir Hamercazi, Tuva and Koor, and retail coops will not be voting in next spring's elections to the Histadrut convention; the masses of members will be the ones who will determine if for the first time ever control of the Histadrut will slip out of the hands of the Labour Party.

Looking to the true interests of the public, and doing so visibly, is not only the just and the economically correct thing to do. It may also prove to be the politically wise thing to do, if it is done early enough.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

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SOUTH AFRICAN Foreign Minister Rocard "Pik" Botha is tired of being "continually" questioned about the relations between his country and Israel. "I don't know what motivates these questions," he said in an interview this week. "We maintain normal relations with Israel and with many other states, including many African states." He strongly rejected the inference that normal relations between South Africa and Israel were a "sin."

Botha, who spent two days in Israel this week, pointed out that it was his first visit to Israel in six years, whereas he had visited numerous African countries in the past year, including two trips to the "confrontation state" Mozambique. "The Africans think nothing of it, so why should anyone else?" he asked.

He was gently scornful of the official gyrations in Israel over how to designate his visit. Some officials called it "private," others "semi-official," but it had all the trappings of an official visit. "I couldn't care less what they call it," he said. "I took advantage of the fact that I

would be in the area to suggest a visit. My Israeli colleagues said that they would welcome it. I'm doing what I intend to do, and I don't care if it's called 'private' or anything else."

Botha said that the most moving experience during his trip was his visit to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial, where he laid a wreath in the colours of the South African flag. "It was a moment I will never forget," he said afterwards. He described the memorial as an inspiration, and a testimony to the Jewish people's "will to survive."

BOTHA SAID that he perceived "striking comparisons" between the Israeli and South African situations - but he warned against finding simplistic parallels. The two countries might face similar problems, he said, but the origins of the problems were very different. Nevertheless, he said that parallels existed on the political, economic and international levels.

Both countries were confronted by "enemies that are intent on impeding progress," he said, and both

MIXED RECEPTION

By ROY ISACOWITZ



South African Foreign Minister Rocard 'Pik' Botha

were prepared to take "unpopular measures." He conceded that South Africa's economic problems (an inflation rate stuck stubbornly at 12 to 14 per cent annually and the depression price of gold) paled by comparison with those of Israel, but averred that his country also was in the position of having to take unpopular measures. Botha said that he was impressed by the strong measures taken by Israel, and believed that they had a good chance of success.

In his two days in Israel, Botha met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who hosted him at a private dinner at his home, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Tourism Minister Abraham Shari and Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban. Speaking be-

fore his meeting with Rabin, he would not reveal whether such a meeting had indeed been arranged. "I met Rabin in South Africa several years ago and consider him to be a personal friend. I would welcome such a meeting," he said.

He was not put out by the failure of Shimon Peres to meet with him, nor, apparently, by the non-attendance of Labour Party leaders at the reception given him by the South African Embassy at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel. "It is only natural that the foreign minister, my counterpart, hosts me while I am here. Mr. Peres is a very busy man," he said.

Botha said that his meetings with Israeli officials had concerned "bilateral issues, mainly trade," but he

declined to reveal details. He expressed the hope that trade and tourism between the two countries could be expanded.

DURING HIS talks with Shamir, Botha reported on developments in southern Africa, and particularly the situation in Mozambique, Angola and Namibia. Before arriving in Israel, he met with U.S. Undersecretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker on the Cape Verde Islands to discuss the U.S. efforts to secure the removal of Cuban troops from Angola. According to senior members of Botha's party, Crocker expressed optimism that the Angolans would soon decide to send the Cubans home. The South Africans were more sceptical. "We've been there before," one said.

In turn, Botha heard from Shamir about the situation in Lebanon and the West Bank. "I now understand the problems and the dilemmas much better," he said afterwards. While warning that "there are always those who will put spokes in the wheels," he expressed the belief that

the chances of success in both areas were good.

Botha said that he was moved by the group of ex-South Africans with a South African flag that met him on his arrival at his hotel in Jerusalem. In between his meetings, he toured the holy places in Jerusalem and visited the north of the country. Having visited Israel three times, he says that he is deeply aware of the tremendous problems facing the country - "problems with international repercussions" - but believes that they can be overcome. In particular, he believes that the national unity government is well placed to find solutions.

Botha left Israel on Wednesday for Germany for talks with government leaders. South Africa's economic and political power is having increasing success in breaking the country's diplomatic isolation, despite worldwide abhorrence of its racial policies. As Botha's visit demonstrated, South African-Israeli links are flourishing, in spite of Peres' recent expression of revulsion for apartheid.

THE LONG-HERALDED discussion on Soviet Jewry that the government was to hold last Sunday did not take place. The reason for postponement was the urgency of decision on the economy. Why could the government not have held a special session on another day of the week? Is the subject of Soviet Jewry not urgent enough to justify special attention?

To judge by the now traditional behaviour of Israeli governments there never has been a sense of public urgency in dealing with this question; and it seems that the insensitivity of the present government reflects a coalition of the insensitivities of both major parties.

Its members, individually troubled, seem yet collectively deaf to the urgent cry coming from Jews in the USSR, calling - they know not for what practical help, but at least for an answering volume of solidarity from the Jewish people.

That response has not come, not because a sense of solidarity is lacking, but because the Jewish people's only national representative body capable of mobilizing it throughout the world and giving it its maximum thrust - the Israeli government - has had "no time," not only last Sunday but on months of Sundays before that.

NOT ONLY in the gradual shutting of the Soviet exit gates have the dangers of a new chapter of near-Stalinist oppression become apparent. The harassment of "refuseniks," of teachers and students of

clandestine Hebrew, indeed of anybody discovered to be harbouring Jewish national thoughts or sentiments, has become ever more cruel.

An incessant stream of plain anti-Semitic incitement, recalling the pogromist atmosphere of Tsarist Russia and recalling some of the propaganda excesses of the Nazis, merges with an ever more intense campaign of hatred for Israel.

For those Jews who are its immediate specific victims, the Soviet Union is a society in which they are persecuted for their culture, deprived of the means of economic subsistence, bereft of the protection of the law and denied the hope of escape.

Several individuals, Shcharansky, Begun, Ida Nudel and others are treated with varying degrees of spine-chilling brutality - as an example to their fellow-Jews, each of whom must regard himself as a potential victim.

Yet, precisely at this moment there comes evidence of a strengthening of Jewish consciousness of more and more people, especially among the youth, exhibiting their Jewish identity.

Indeed from the depths of this Soviet repression has come the defiant call of free Jewish spirits: "We want to go to Israel, and we want to go not just to rejoin families, but because Israel is our homeland."

This is not a new Zionist formulation and it will not surprise the Soviet authorities. Indeed the "revolutionary" notion that there is a Jewish

With clean hands

By SHMUEL KATZ

nation, that it has a homeland and that a Jew born in the Soviet Union can see himself as a citizen of the Jewish State and is entitled to go and live in it, was the explicit claim made by the brave young pioneers of the movement for emigration in the late Sixties and the early Seventies.

When Dov Sperting and Yasha Kazakov, two of the earliest of these pioneers, arrived in Israel, they expressed the fear that the whole of the Soviet Jewish community was in danger; they believed that there was even a threat of mass deportation to Siberia hanging over it. They begged for an abandonment of the Israeli policy of secret diplomacy and called instead for a loud, sustained worldwide campaign to keep a searchlight focused on the condition of Soviet Jewry and to voice incessantly the demand for freedom of emigration to Israel.

Whatever may then have been the reasons the Soviets' change of policy on immigration, the fact is that the increasingly large emigration of the following years was accompanied by a world-wide public discussion of the issue of Soviet Jewry and by organized activity on their behalf.

Now the Jews in the USSR, suffer-

ing greater disabilities and a system of oppression more severe than in 1970, threatened moreover with increased hardship, are asking for no less.

"Do Not Forget Us," is their persistent appeal. "Let your voice be heard to show that we are not alone," they say.

It is surely inconceivable that the Jewish people should fail to give them immediately and in full measure that minimum of encouragement, support, and of appreciation for the stand they are making against such terrible odds - not only for themselves but as an exposed outpost of our still embattled people.

Even that minimum of encouragement demands a maximum national effort. It should begin with the launching, by the government, of a world-wide information campaign.

Its first step should be a national demonstration in Israel, not by a handful of activists outside the Prime Minister's office, not at some village, but by a mass rally in a city square, in Jerusalem, or in Kikar Malchei Yisrael in Tel Aviv. It should be addressed by the Prime Minister, or even by the President.

This will be the signal for similar

significant demonstrations in Jewish centres throughout the world. In 1974 Yasser Arafat's appearance at the United Nations in New York was accompanied by an organized protest rally of 250,000 people outside the building.

There have been "marches on Washington for causes no more exigent than that of Soviet Jewry. In London, in Paris, in every large centre where, at least on this issue Jews are united, there will be a massive response if only the signal is given.

That is not all. Such public demonstrations, essential in themselves, must also serve as a catalyst for the many steps that can be taken in the political sphere, both through the U.S. and, no less important, through the countries of Europe, to bring home to the Soviet leaders that it is in the Soviet interest to reopen the exit gates for Jews to leave, and to stop the persecution of those that remain.

It is to the planning of such a campaign that the government should address itself when it gets around to discussing Soviet Jewry.

THE MOST far-reaching and best

organized campaign, however, will be a futile self-defeating exercise if the government does not first of all remove the shameful obstacle which its predecessors erected, the weapon official Israel has placed in the hands of the Soviet leaders whereby, if they wish, they can provide justification for their shutting the gates against Jewish emigration.

If we believe in the power of information and of diplomatic action, it is not difficult to imagine that an occasion will arise when an American Secretary of State will appeal to the Soviets to reopen the exit gates for Jews to go to their homeland. It is not difficult then to imagine the kind of reply the Soviet leader will be in a position to give.

"You know well that in our discussions on the subject in the Seventies we made it clear repeatedly that we were allowing Jewish citizens to leave exclusively and explicitly for one destination: Israel. We did not agree to their proceeding to any other destination - whether the U.S. or elsewhere.

"How did you respond? You developed an elaborate plan for bringing these emigrants to the U.S. without their ever even sniffing the air of Israel. In time the proportion of drop-outs reached 80 per cent. Now you plead that we should reopen the gates - to resume the deception? To enable Israel to continue violating the arrangement to which we agreed?

"You plead that we should allow the Jews to go to their homeland,

where a warm welcome awaits them. Is America their homeland? You ask us to recognize their right to be citizens of Israel, but you give them the status of refugees - meaning they have no welcoming homeland - and Israel collaborates in the bluff. You expect us to renew it?"

IT IS CRUCIAL that the Israeli government put an end to this monstrous situation, immoral, anti-Zionist, anti-Israeli, which a previous government helped to create and maintain.

Whatever else happens, however slender the present hope of a change in Soviet policy, Israel can effectively and honestly fight the battle for Soviet Jewry only if its hands are clean.

It is crucial that it take and publish a decision immediately on the following lines:

- a) to call on the U.S. government to cease its practice of according refugee status to persons holding valid Israeli visas;
- b) to take the necessary steps to prevent persons holding Israeli visas from misusing them to gain entry into Italy, on the false pretence that they are on their way to Israel (when in fact they are on their way to the U.S. Embassy in Rome to be reborn as refugees);
- c) to convey information on these decisions to the Soviet government;
- d) to reaffirm the right of every citizen and resident of Israel to leave the country whenever he likes.

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A FEW DAYS after the alleged terror group was apprehended during a wave of arrests last spring, a senior investigator based in Jerusalem who had been involved in the inquiry into Jewish vigilantism was having coffee with some associates in a favourite cafe not far from the Russian Compound.

He had not had much opportunity to relax since the arrests began, and was relying to a large extent on the caffeine in the thick black coffee he usually drinks.

On his mind that day was a demonstration taking place outside police headquarters, a few blocks away. Hebron Rabbi Moshe Levinger was being interrogated inside headquarters; outside, a few hundred known activists from the Moslem and Jewish fundamentalist town in the Judean Hills were protesting Levinger's arrest and the arrest of what was already being called "the underground."

In speeches to the crowd, the leadership of the group was blaming the government for the counter-terror the settlers were forced to employ against Arabs in the territories. Circulating in the crowd was an election petition drawing signatures for the nomination of Meir Kahane for the Knesset.

"You," said the officer, suddenly pointing at another, younger, investigator also taking a coffee break from the endless rounds of interrogation. "Tell me the difference between Kahane and Levinger."

The younger man stared into his espresso. There was a long silence around the table. The younger officer's political views were known as somewhere in the centre of Tel Aviv. But he had spent the previous four days listening to men he considered among the best and the brightest in the country explaining how they plotted the attacks on the West Bank mayors; the terror attack on the Islamic University and the planting of powerful bombs beneath the chassis of five Arab buses.

He continued staring into his coffee. Slowly he began to shake his head.

"I thought I knew. Now I'm not so sure," he said.

The veteran investigator had helped direct the inquiry that eventually led to the arrest of two small quasi-religious groups called the Lifta Gang and the Ein Kerem Gang which, operating separately, had managed to create the TNT phenomenon in the winter of '83-'84. He may have been hoping that his young colleague would provide a clear-cut distinction. Or he may have known that he could no longer find the distinction. "Forget it, never mind," mumbled the veteran, and resumed a story about his 80-year-old mother-in-law discovering a perfectly greased and ready-to-use '48-era weapon stashed by her late husband on top of a closet in their home.

THE ROCKET ATTACK on the Arab bus last week brought that cafe conversation back to mind. Last spring, nobody in the police and

Rhetoric and violence

By ROBERT ROSENBERG

security forces seriously believed that the break up of TNT and the arrest of the so-called Jewish underground would actually put an end to Jewish vigilantism.

But there was hope that the firm hand put on the investigation by then defence minister Moshe Arens and the strong support emanating from then premier Yitzhak Shamir's office might remove what had already begun to appear as a slight but growing respectability for bloody Jewish vengeance on Arab terror.

As investigators into the rocket attack convened in the Russian Compound, another convocation was taking place across town at the Knesset. About 20 Knesset members, including one Labour MK, were meeting to discuss ways to help the defendants in the alleged underground conspiracy.

At the top-level briefing on the status of the investigation, no mention was made of the *ad hoc* Knesset lobby formed to help the defendants in the underground case, or the Knesset committee discussing Kahane's immunity.

But afterwards, one source present at the investigators' meeting said that the existence of the lobby, the National Religious Party's generous provision of office space to the LAOR Committee to Support the Defendants and other expressions of support for the "good, albeit misguided" men who allegedly organized into cells to strike back at Arab terror, were "on our minds."

Policemen don't like dealing with philosophical questions. But they have found that it is becoming increasingly difficult to separate the philosophical and political problems in the current relationship between Jews and Arabs from the technical, routine and sometimes additively adventurous matter of conducting an investigation.

For the investigators who worked on the various cases in which Jews were suspected of terrorism against Arabs - and indeed against other Jews, as in the Emil Grunzweig case - the politicians' rhetoric may not be an impediment to the investigation, but it strikes fear into the heart about what may happen in downtown Jerusalem.

Already, they say, the defendants in the Jewish underground case, who are arguing that they acted in "self-defence," for "love of country and the honour of the Jewish people," look like "reasonable young men who are at worst slightly mis-

guided." That is, they look reasonable compared to Kahane's followers, jailed for shooting up an Arab bus near Ramallah, or the Lifta Gang, whose members used to walk backwards to their hovels in Mei Neftoah at the entrance to Jerusalem, believing that they must always face the sun. Compared to such types as the Ein Kerem Gang, which placed hand grenades in churches and mosques and allegedly combined their version of biblical study with a massive intake of drugs, the settlers who established the foothold of a Jewish presence in Judea and Samaria are not only sane, they are admirable. Suspect David Ben-Shimol has already told a court "I couldn't stand it any longer. I hoped the court would understand."

LAST WEEK'S rocket attack killed one person and wounded 11 when Ben-Shimol allegedly fired an anti-tank missile at point-blank range into a slow-moving Arab bus crowded with workers and shoppers returning home to Hebron. Ben-Shimol doesn't come from the same background as the defendants in the Jewish underground. From a poor, 10-children Katamonim family, the suspect in the rocket attack, who left behind a misspelled note demanding that the government impose the death penalty on anybody who harms Jews and that the underground be released is further on the fringe of Israeli society than the underground.

"But that doesn't mitigate the responsibility of people like Levinger, Gula Cohen, Rafael Eitan, Dov Shilansky or Meir Cohen-Avidor for what happened on Sunday," said the veteran investigator who retired from the force last spring.

He said this week that he wouldn't be surprised if, among the belongings of Ben-Shimol, investigators discover newspaper clippings quoting, for example, Levinger's remarks, reported in *Davar* a few months ago, that "if Arabs can murder Jews," then "Jews can steal weapons" to fight back.

Nor, he said, will he be surprised to discover that on questioning, Ben-Shimol expresses astonishment when he discovers that Levinger, Cohen, Cohen-Avidor, and all the others who have hitched their wagons to the underground don't want much to do with him.

Kahane, of course, will raise some money for Ben-Shimol. But there won't be a LAOR for them. After all, said the former officer speaking before the arrest last weekend and now enjoying a more sedentary life in the private sector, "the crazies who fired that rocket are outsiders to the underground. In many ways, they probably acted much as the Debasite resident who killed the two students in cold blood near Cremsman. He figured he could get accepted into Fatah, which had tossed him out of Jordan only a few months ago, by proving himself through killing two Israelis. The rocket attackers may have the same feeling about the underground. It's their way of gaining entry into what they perceive to be the establishment."

THE INQUIRY went quickly this time. But police know in their hearts that this won't be the last case of its sort. This time, the police had good luck and cooperation.

But ultimately, to put an end to the Jewish terror phenomenon requires not police action but something that it's still not certain Israeli mainstream society is ready to do.

Will it, as one private advertiser pleaded this week, cast up the extremists from its midst, whether or not they are "establishment," or will it, as it has so many times before, allow the nationalists to creep every day closer and closer to the centre. Will it let the extremists impose the norms of behaviour and forgive those who would bring all of Israel down to the level of its most implacable foes?

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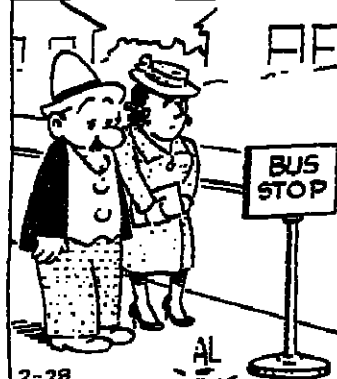


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Focus

Colin Legum examines some aggravating factors in the Ethiopian tragedy



Mengistu Haile Mariam (left); signs of the times...an Ethiopian peasant on dry, cracked earth.

Guilt and responsibility

NOW THAT television has aroused the Western conscience sufficiently to mount a major relief operation on behalf of the six million Ethiopians facing death through starvation, it is important to determine where responsibility lies for this catastrophe.

The Western nations can rightly be accused of having been slow to listen to their own voluntary agencies, which 18 months ago accurately predicted what was going to happen; but the actual responsibility for the present situation rests squarely on the shoulders of Mengistu Haile Mariam's Ethiopian regime and on its closest allies.

After all, it is the Soviet bloc nations who alone have a massive presence in Ethiopia and it is their largesse of arms and advice that have directly contributed to creating a situation in which preoccupation with ideology and military force to carry through a Marxist-Leninist revolution has been allowed to take priority over the lives of millions and millions of people.

If the Ethiopian regime had spent only a fraction of the time it has devoted to creating its Marxist-Leninist Workers Party (WPE) and diverted only 1 per cent of the aircraft, trucks and other resources used for military purposes to relief operations, the country - and the world - would have been spared its worst famine disaster for 40 years.

IT WAS NOT until late last month - October 26, to be precise - that Ethiopia's top leadership took over personal control of a national disaster rehabilitation committee; this was at the same time as Western governments themselves began to show some urgent concern.

Before then, the task of coping with the famine disaster was left to a committee responsible to the Council of Ministers. The committee claims to have distributed relief aid to 4,983,883 "compatriots," but when a nation with such slender resources as Ethiopia issues figures as precise as these, it is bound to be viewed with a considerable degree of scepticism.

But the point is why the revolutionary leadership decided only 18 months after the severe onset of the famine to make it their top priority and to launch a major appeal to the international community for aid.

Although Mengistu Haile Mariam insists that the Soviet Union is the "leader of the world's progressive forces" and lards all his foreign policy statements with heavy abuse of the "Western imperialists," it is no surprise that when it comes to seeking humanitarian help he should turn to "the greedy capitalist world."

While it is true that the Soviet Union is itself a major importer of

grains, it is hardly a reason why Moscow should not, so far, have diverted a single ruble to purchase even a few thousand tons of grain on the world market to be sent to the suffering Ethiopians. International proletarian solidarity is a fine thing, but you can't build solidarity on a mountain of corpses.

THE DEBATE in the West about guilt and responsibility has been commendably angry, but it has been often seriously misleading. Statements by responsible figures like the Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, former director of the British-based relief agency Christian Aid, that Britain and the United States had deliberately withheld food aid from Ethiopia because of their hostility to the regime are plainly inaccurate.

While it is true that the leading Western nations have been rather parsimonious about the total amount of food aid given to the 22 African countries stricken by drought, the fact is that of the food provided, more went to Ethiopia than to any of the other 21 countries. Ethiopia, for example, received more food aid than Mozambique and Chad put together, although its relative terms their need is almost as great.

There has also been a failure to distinguish between Western famine relief and other forms of economic aid. Contrary to what has been said, all the European donor countries have continued to maintain economic aid programmes in Ethiopia. This is particularly true of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Sweden.

A recent meeting of voluntary agencies and parliamentarians convened by the British Foreign Office to review future aid policies towards Ethiopia strongly supported continuing aid despite the hostility shown by the Ethiopian regime to the West.

The European Community allocates more of its aid to Ethiopia than to any of the other signatories to the Lomé Treaty. Only a month ago, the World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Agency, voted a massive \$96 million "to improve the quality and reach of the country's educational system" - notwithstanding that Marxist teaching is now an official part of the country's education system.

While it is debatable whether Western democracies should engage themselves in helping to buttress an avowedly anti-Western and authoritarian revolution, the fact is that Western policy-makers have opted for continuing aid in the somewhat fatuous hope that by maintaining their links with Ethiopia, the regime

might be induced to abandon its pro-Moscow policies.

IF IT WERE NOT for the Ethiopian regime's open hostility to sympathetic Western governments, the amount of bilateral aid would undoubtedly have been even more than it has been. But Mengistu has spurned this open hand. For example, when British Minister of State for Africa Malcolm Rifkind recently made an official visit to Ethiopia, Mengistu declined to meet him.

Even now, at the height of the famine crisis, there is still no evidence of the Ethiopian rulers' willingness to put the interests of those in desperate need above other considerations. Consider just two recent examples:

On October 19, when the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) captured the historic city of Lalibela, they found themselves landed with a dozen foreign visitors and workers, some of them elderly and sick.

The International Red Cross appealed for their release, and the TPLF at once agreed to a proposal that a Red Cross plane should be sent from Addis Ababa to fly them out. But six days later, when the plane was due to leave the airport at Addis Ababa, the Mengistu regime refused permission for it to leave.

The reason is plain enough: they did not want the TPLF to receive any credit for their humanitarian act, so the innocent victims of war must suffer.

The second example is even more callous since it involves not the wellbeing of a dozen foreigners, but the lives of millions of starving Ethiopians in areas held by the TPLF and their ally, the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (EPDM).

Because the crops in parts of Tigray were better than in neighbouring areas, hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians fled there for food, adding to the numbers who lived in other parts of Tigray and Wollo, where the rains had failed.

At least two million people are estimated to be living in the areas administered by the TPLF and EPDM. Because government troops in those areas are confined mainly to the larger towns, they are unable - even if they did have surplus food for distribution - to get it to those in need.

The TPLF and EPDM informed the international relief agencies that they would cooperate in helping food to come from the government-held towns to be distributed in the areas administered by them. They promised security of movement for international relief agency workers.

This humanitarian offer, too, was turned down by the rulers in Addis Ababa - no doubt for the reason that

they did not want to admit to the world that they have lost control over large parts of the country and, probably, also because they want to increase the pressures on the areas administered by the TPLF and EPDM to make life as difficult as possible for them, regardless of the fate of the suffering millions.

Moreover, because the Ethiopian regime insists that all international aid should pass through official channels, very little of the food supplies being brought into the country can find their way into the areas where the writ of Addis Ababa no longer runs.

AND EVEN at this time of national disaster, the Ethiopian army continues to mount its military operations against the movements resisting the regime's policies. Their recent effort to recapture Lalibela was repulsed. Similarly a large-scale operation to break the siege of Barentu and Aicoot in Western Eritrea ended in failure, despite the heavy deployment of Soviet-supplied armoured vehicles, helicopters and heavy artillery.

The wars now being fought in eight Ethiopian provinces - some of which have been going on for 21 years - show no sign of letting up. Revolutionary ideologies and the massive deployment of troops (Ethiopia now has the largest army in the continent) have provided no answer to the difficult and complex problems inherited from the old empire.

Ethiopia's "revolution from the top" has not yet succeeded in planting itself at grass-roots level. It is one thing to speak in the name of the masses; another to win their loyalty.

While it is indeed a fine thing that the Western conscience has at long last been pricked by suffering Ethiopia, it would be a finer thing by far if Ethiopia's present ruling class were to show that their conscience was pricked sufficiently sharply for them to stop acting like the Abyssinian emperors of olden times.

By far the saddest aspect of the Ethiopian famine is the legacy it will leave behind: for even if many of the six million starving Ethiopians are finally saved, the permanent effects on the survivors will be horrific.

People who have been severely malnourished are often left with psychological and physical wrecks, usually unable to work or to lead full lives. In the case of children, permanent brain damage is a frequent consequence of malnutrition.

Ethiopia - already one of the world's poorest countries - will therefore be left with perhaps millions of permanently disabled people in the rural countryside. And who will tend to their needs?

(Third World Reports)

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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Bnei Brak	4.24	5.21
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YESHURUN CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Friday Mincha 4.30, Shabbat Shacharit 8. Mincha 4.30, Shabbat 5.20, Hazzan: ASHER HEINOVITZ.

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WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES, Conservative, 4 Agon, Friday Mincha 4.30, Shabbat 8.30, Dvar Torah: Rabbi Dr. Louis Kanoft, Hazzan: Dov Kaplan.

Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, 13 King David St. Shacharit 10. (Reform).

Har-El Synagogue (Progressive) Friday, Kabbalat Shabbat 5, Shacharit 9.30.

TEL AVIV
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CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM
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Baptist Congregation 4 Markis, West Jerusalem: Saturday services: 9.00 a.m. Hebrew: 10.30 a.m. English. Tel. 225942.

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, near Railway Station, Sunday Morning service, 10 a.m.

Pentecostal Worship Service, Mt. Zion Fellowship, 7.30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Tel. 233964.

St. Paul's (Pentecostal), 32 Shvrit Yisrael, 7 p.m. Sat. 6.30 Tel. 02-717988.

Jerusalem Christian Assembly, YMCA auditorium, 26 King David St., Tel. 723808, Sunday evening 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Immanuel Church (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Yafo, 15 Rehov Beer Holman (near 17 Rehov Elia), Tel. 520454, Saturday's Service 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

HAIFA
Elia Church (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Meir Street, Saturday Service 11 a.m. Tel. 04-523581.

OTHER CENTRES
Baptist Village Congregation, 2 km. north of Petah Tikva, Saturday Service, Bible study 9.30 a.m. Worship 10.30 a.m. Tel. 052-23832.

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Haifa: Magen David, 13 Geula, 665205.

SATURDAY
Jerusalem: (day) Mount Olives, 267480; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shigalim, Shalva Road, 810108; Herod's Gate, 280558; (evening) Kupat Holim Chait, Romeina, 523191.
Tel Aviv: Benny, 174 Dizengoff, 223386; Aviv Alek, Ramat Aviv Chaimel, 427198; Benny, 174 Dizengoff, 223386; Sech Dov, Technion Lamed, 428510.
Netanya: Neot Shaked, Ezorim Commercial Centre, 52484.
Haifa: Magen David, 13 Geula, 665205.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Shalev Zedek (internal), Hadassah E.K. (gynecology, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal), Ichilov (surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, surgery, pediatrics, gynecology).

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service):
Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *585555 Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 76333 Netanya *23333
Carmiel *985555 Petah Tikva *923111
Dan Region *781111 Rehovot *51333
Elia 72333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 22333 Safed 20333
Haifa *512333 Tel Aviv *240111
Hatzor 36333 Tiberias *90111
Holon 80333

*Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area round the clock.
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem - 810118, and Haifa, 89791.

*Eran - Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 48111, Netanya 53516.
For information on Battered Women Shelters call Family Violence Service - 03-231679/235922 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Eran hot lines.

DENTAL

Tel Aviv: Dental Association clinic 49 Bar Kochba St., Friday 6 p.m. to midnight; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 02-284649.

Haifa: Dental Society clinic Sunday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 251993; Monday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 320313, Tuesday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220985, Wednesday: 7 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313, Thursday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220985, Friday: 9 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 532993, Shabbat: 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Tel. 251993, 9 a.m.-12 p.m. 532993.

Jerusalem Center for Drug Abuse and Misuse Intervention, Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Beithelam Rd.

POLICE

Dial 180 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

24-HOURS FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE (multi-line)
ARRIVALS ONLY (TAPED MESSAGE)
03-295555 (20 lines)

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE NEXT FRIDAY

Taking 60 Across Literally

BY JONATHAN THOMAS/Puzzles Editor/By George L. Mankin

1 Word on a communal towel?	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
5 Miracle team of '69	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
9 Parana's estuary, for short	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
14 Gear position	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	
18 Fourth word from the moon	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	
19 An inlet	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	
20 Thick woolen cloth	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	
21 Silk worm	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	
22 Mountain peak	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	
23 Actor Leon	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	
24 Little activity	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	
25 Goneril's father	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	
26 LINE FROM "THE ANCIENT MARINER"	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	
30 Got even	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	
31 Wide-mouthed jugs	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	
32 Producer Shubert	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	
33 - Aviv	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	
34 Small carnivore	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	
36 Omelet or film	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	
40 SLIGHT OF FRAME	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	
43 "September"	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	
45 - de Cologne	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	
46 W.W.II area	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	
47 Nasty	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	5								

THE JERUSALEM POST

מא'אריב הא'אריט

March Amman, Herdya, 5 + partial
 02-253163.
Ramat, 4 rooms, 1st floor, split level
 02-253163, evenings.
Herdya, 4 rooms, New Can, 5, im-
 mediate: 4-5, under construction: 4/6
 + roof. 02-550660, 02-553090.
Ramat, 4 1/2, spacious, double
 conveniences, lift, extras: 02-32207.
Kfar Sava, for sale, 5, ground floor,
 well arranged, 02-29035, near Shabbat.
Ramat, Ben Bar, 4, 1st floor, double
 conveniences, immediate. Coral, 02-
 28945, 02-292616.
Ramat Hasharon, 4, heating, parking,
 02-28945, 02-292616.
Plots for Rent
 3 rooms, phone, Givat Shimon, near
 Tel Aviv, 02-292616, evenings.
Kfar Sava (Tib), 5 spacious, new, on
 plot, 02-242489.
Ramat Hasharon, Sokolov, 4, unfur-
 nished, phone, immediate. 02-42106.
Herdya, Yehuda Halevi, 4 new, dou-
 ble conveniences, long term. Coral, 02-
 28945, 02-292616.
Kfar Sava, in new building, high stand-
 ard 4-5, long term. Coral, 02-292616,
 02-28945.
Ramat, Gedud Harvi, 4, fitted cup-
 boards, lifts, immediate. Coral, 02-
 292616, 02-28945.
Ramat Hasharon, 3, phone, unfur-
 nished, quiet location, 1st floor, 02-
 292616.

Furnished Flats
 Furnished flat to let, 3 rooms, 7 Sderot
 Weizmann, 292130.
Herdya, Pithul, for rent, lovely fully
 furnished or unfurnished flats, easy
 access, 02-557669.
Herdya, for rent, 7, \$500, 1st
 floor, 02-28945.
Kfar Sava, 2 floor penthouse, spaci-
 ous, 6/7, view, 02-34465, 02-
 35702.
Ramat Hasharon, 3, monthly rent,
 phone, parking, 471774, evening.
Ramat Hasharon, central, 3, 2nd floor,
 furnished, 02-553237.

Southern Region
3-3 1/2 ROOMS
 Rehovot, 3 1/2 + extras, 4th floor, no
 lift, 02-24176, near Shabbat.
4 ROOMS + MORE
 Bargain! Rehovot, Labotinsky, 4, 3rd
 floor, 149sq.m., 02-499981.
 Eligible at Bank Leumi you'll receive
 your mortgage with personal service,
 receive your eligibility certificate at all
 Bank branches.
Nes Ziona, 4, 5th floor, lift, central gas,
 parking, 02-316397.
Richon LeZion, 4, 4th floor, large, well
 arranged, 02-954316.
Plots for Rent
 Rehovot, 3 1/2, in centre, 120,
 immediate, 02-599611, near Shabbat.
Ramat, 4, 2nd floor, phone,
 02-292616, 02-28945.
Ramat, 4, 2nd floor, phone, 02-292616,
 02-28945.
For Sale
 Bargain! Brand new Mink Jacket, dark
 brown, size 42-44 (European), only
 \$950 (value \$1800). Tel. 02-672784 or
 02-476207.
 Lawrence 2000 telex, Latin characters,
 new condition, 739195.
 Persian carpets, valuable paintings,
 furniture, garden furniture, electrical
 appliances, kitchen appliances, Herdya,
 Pithul, 15A Shalev, Friday-Saturday.
 Sale 11 round knitting machine, 14
 tools, 14 needles, motor, electric ped-
 als 21 Herdya knitting machine, 7
 tools, for cones and balls, Adin-
 Sene, 30 Levadon, Tel Aviv.
 Washing machines, ovens, cook-
 ers with slight defects for sale at
 considerable discounts, Elektro, 4 Re-
 nov Hamezer, Tel Aviv, 02-301610,
 Tel. 02-376613.
 Many surplus: binoculars, 22,000;
 22x80; telescopes; microscopes, 02-
 376613.
 For printing books, Hamada 1, Eliahu
 Pithul, 15A Shalev, Tel Aviv, 02-376613.
 Lowest prices and immediate service
 for all household appliances, washing
 machines, freezers, washing
 machines, dryers, dishwashers, colour
 TVs, videorecorders, stereos, radiocass-
 ettes, and heating units, built-in
 cooking and gas ranges, mixers,
 vacuum cleaners, steam collectors, air-
 conditioning, Leshel Eliahu, 29 Sderot
 Weizmann, Jaffa.
 Refrigerator, side-board, alarm sys-
 tem, electrical appliances, 02-376613.
 Diamond ring double, 4 1/2 carat, sold
 at 70% of its value, 02-542246.
 For sale at 50% of price: stainless steel
 electrodes, 316, 1/4", minimum 50g;
 30107, 302721.
 Honda EX 3500 generator, like new,
 stands, remote control, 442290.
 Inventory clearance! 50% off on selection
 of Queens' pregnancies and
 women's clothing 25 Lilienblum, Tel.
 Aviv.
Air Conditioners
 Air conditioners of all sizes, bargain,
 free installation, N-v Or, Tel. 02-
 46874.
Boats
 3-4 yacht, equipped, international
 certificate, fantastic condition 02-
 63276, 02-23394.

Computers
 New Apple IIe computer + display,
 keyboard, 2 drives, 02-22796, work.
 Seeking digital computer, Vax 11-750
 or 11-780. Call with offers: 02-355492-
 749.
Clothing
 Bargain! Brand new Mink jacket, dark
 brown, size 42-44 (European), only
 \$950 (value \$1800). Tel. 02-672784 or
 02-476207.
Furniture
 Immediate supply: bookshelves
 30, 50, 60, beds and mattresses 109,500;
 cupboards 42,000 per door, Rehovot
 Shem, 26 Bognashov (in cellar), 02-
 292616.
Office Furniture
 Elegant leather lounge, antique display
 cabinets, Chinese carpet and table,
 285484.
 New, modern velvet lounge suite,
 foreign-made, bargain (\$4200) 02-
 740383.
Musical Instruments
 Jerusalem Flute Manufacturers, sell,
 repair, rental, maintenance of wind
 instruments, 273689, 284866.
 Melnick Piano: giant sales campaign
 on new, used and expert-reconditioned
 pianos, 15 cash, balance in 6 interest-
 free instalments, 125 Dizengoff, 02-
 292616.
 Buy from importers! 1985-model
 organs, for beginners and advanced;
 organs, synthesizers, professional and
 electric pianos. Best Hapsater, 99
 Allenby, Tel Aviv; 1 Herzl, Haifa; 41
 Herzl, Netanya; 60 Herbert Samuel,
 Haifa.
 Save money! Importer of the world's
 best pianos! Huge selection at local
 prices, 100 reconstructions, 100 years
 of guarantee, Best Hapsater, 99
 Allenby, Tel Aviv; 1 Herzl, Haifa; 41
 Herzl, Netanya; 60 Herbert Samuel,
 Haifa.
 Gibson electric guitar, 1978, bargain,
 02-732639.
 In Haifa's bargain warehouse - opportunity
 to buy organs and other instru-
 ments from display, inventory reduc-
 tion, less-than-expected, at unprece-
 dented prices and discounts! Haifa,
 Kikar Hashahar, Jaffa, Tel. night.

Accountants
 It's a pity to buy an organ at a lower
 price! Orly Premier, superb and ap-
 plauded, costs only \$700 dollars! And
 two to replace it in a year or so
 too... Eliahu Orly Organs, straight from
 the importers! Haifa, Kikar Hashahar,
 Jaffa, Tel. night.
Pets
 For sale, pedigree golden retriever
 puppies + certificates, 02-473818; 02-
 473693, home.
 Pedigree Rottweiler puppies + cer-
 tificates, from excellent litter, father
 Israeli champion, 02-810030.
 Pedigree puppies, pointers, German
 shepherds, Dalmatians, domestic
 puppies especially for children, 941274.
 German shepherd puppies, excellent
 from champions, with certificates, bar-
 gain, 449290.
 Pedigree basset-hound puppies,
 champion parents + certificates, 02-
 739547, Rehovot, 02-499981.
 Pedigree puppies, from champion pa-
 rents, Tel. 02-491078.
 Warm loving home wanted, for
 schnitzler-Labrador puppy, 639824.
 Sale: quiet 4-year-old mare 02-81171.
 Select black miniature poodle puppies,
 1580,000 each, 02-415566.
 For Sale, Yorkshire terrier puppies +
 certificates, 15110100, 02-52204.
 For sale, Persian cats (Persians), ped-
 igree, beautiful, Tel. 02-78753.
Refrigerators
 Bargain, Friedman refrigerator, new
 motor, 02-447768.
Shavers
 Eliahu, sales and repairs, fully guaran-
 teed, 30 Ha'Alia, 02-430191.
Stamps
 Zodiac announces - auction, 2111, 84,
 in Shekulum, from 21.11.84 daily in-
 creased, 02-291395.
Stereos
 2 Box-401 loudspeakers, 316013,
 home, 334679, work.
Typewriters
 IBM Selectric (Hib-Eng.) + 5 gold-
 balls, excellent condition, \$800, 02-
 722929 (near Shabbat).
 You'll learn to type well at Ramon
 School of Commerce, 85 Dizengoff,
 Tel Aviv, 281985.
Washing Machines
 Loans and sales, Dayan, 10 Sderot
 Rothschild, Tel Aviv, 650406, 724480.
Purchase
 Semi-automatic band saw, up to
 450mm, diameter, revolving head, 02-
 73605.
Personnel
Situations Vacant
 For a cappella vocal group (magical),
 chamber, contemporary! Trained
 voices required, perfect singing
 obligatory. P.O.B. 24166, Tel Aviv
 61241, please specify training and ex-
 perience.
 Inspectors wanted. Experience in
 visual and receiving inspection, and
 acceptance of incoming documentation.
 Excellent conditions. Curriculum
 vitae in English or Hebrew to P.O.B.
 28273, Tel Aviv 60166, for S.S.
 English teachers for part-time evening
 work, Tel Aviv and center, 02-21023.
 Experienced salesperson for original
 terms advertising project, excellent
 terms for suitable. For appointment,
 please call 28488, 19-30-10-01.
 Full-time cook required for diplomat's
 house. Apply to Cook, P.O.B. 28160,
 Tel Aviv 61162.
 Interviewers for consumers survey in
 Tel Aviv and Jerusalem areas, 02-
 64012, 02-660080.

Business
 Eliahu electrical appliance and com-
 munication shop requires agencies.
 02-76979.
 Engraving-milling machine for sale/
 rent, bargain, Ramat Gan, 02-71866.
 For sale, food factory/production
 plant, 100sq.m., 02-923724-5,
 work.
 For selective partnership for import-
 marketing company with reputation,
 02-28945, 02-40778.
 In Switzerland - interesting industrial
 investment possibilities, 02-540471.
 Looking for a technical representative/
 distributor in West Germany? Central-
 ly located, visit Israel twice a year.
 Contact Engineer Löffelmeier, Mus-
 kentweg 18, 6000 Frankfurt am
 Main 1, West Germany.
 American jewellery company seeks
 gold and diamond jewellery manufac-
 turers in Israel for distribution in U.S.
 (02-669930).
 Financing for companies and self-
 employed, post-dated cheques (of
 clients) discounted, 02-241273.
 Credit for discounting of clients' com-
 mercial cheques and notes, Tel. 02-
 282625.
 Established American company seeks
 metals expert (preferably engineer)
 with excellent knowledge of Israeli
 market for joint project in sales field;
 serious only apply in writing with com-
 plete details to P.O.B. 22596, Tel Aviv.
 Available: business/shop for baking
 equipment, Ramat Gan, 440201,
 02-552681.
 Investor for fashion business, new pro-
 ject (export), 02-923017, 02-36003.
 Yifti tenders for contractors and sup-
 pliers, 17 years at 7 Denech Petah
 Tikva, 02-613192.
 For sale, wig shop + clientele, Tel Aviv
 center, 02-491054, after 18:00.
 Partner required in marketing/
 production field, \$30,000 investment,
 \$40,000 for exclusive pro-
 duction of artifacts, mainly export,
 P.O.B. 1009, Tel Aviv + curriculum
 vitae and experience.
Loans
 Financing for corporations and self-
 employed! Post-dated cheque dis-
 counting (for clientele), 02-241273.
Halls
 Raanana industrial zone, 133sq.m. hall
 for rent, 02-826728, home, 02-381040.
Industrial Premises
 Monthly rental, 20 Gibor Yehon, 140sq.m., ground floor, power, phone,
 02-359489, 02-770977.
 Or Yehuda, for rent, industrial struc-
 ture, 3 floors, power, phones, 02-
 351403.
 At Karyat Weizman Science Park,
 areas for science-based industries, ren-
 tal, Alia Israel Investments Ltd. 02-
 650281.
 Complete building, 3 floors,
 150sq.m., for light industry, offices
 and services, Hashomer, Beit Bar,
 793524, 804033.
 Monthly rental, detached structures
 and halls, large selection in Dan re-
 gion, 02-451319, Petel.
 Ganei Haatai Sava, various sized halls
 for rent, ground floor, phones, power,
 Coral, 28941, 282616.
 Rischo Lezion, hall to let, 1,200sq.m.,
 various sizes, sale/rental, 02-44217.
Offices
 Offices available in desirable area of
 Ramat Gan, 180sq.m., aircondition-
 ing, phone lines, immediate, 739195.
 Dizengoff, 2 1/2 large rooms, phone,
 449290, near Shabbat.
 Monthly rental, spacious office, phone
 lines, parking, permit, Tel Aviv, 02-
 451319.
 Near Sderot Exchange, 2 + phone,
 monthly rental, 02-24732.
 Rental, Holon, 67 Sokolov, 2 rooms,
 separate entrance, 2 phones, 02-
 65019, 02-842632.
 Luxury offices, Kikar Eliahu, in new
 high-standard building, Aviv, Ltd., 02-
 298733.
 Send \$250.00 per word (includes
 VAT) to P.O.B. 28233, Tel Aviv 60186,
 and your ad will appear next Friday.
 No cash, please.

Experienced metapet required in
 Gilo + references, to take children
 from kindergarten + housework. Good
 conditions for suitable, student possi-
 ble, 671626.
Metapet for baby, 6 days, kibbutz
 preferred, Tel. 021701.
ELECTRICITY
 Practical engineer/technician required
 for road and traffic planning, 02-
 788949.
 Excellent, experienced car electrician
 required to manage serious garage,
 special conditions, 02-821095; even-
 ing, 02-869548, not Shabbat.
 Practical engineer/electrician techni-
 cian, post-army, for interesting work
 developing printed circuits and micro-
 computers, minimum 3 years experi-
 ence, Nes Zena area, Manpower, 02-
 284128, from Sunday.
METAL WORKERS
 Givataim, export factory requires ex-
 periented diecasters capable of inde-
 pendent work. Pensioners for part-
 time work also possible, 02-773216,
 02-773590.
 Millers and engravers experienced in
 conventional machines and C.N.C.,
 continuous work, excellent conditions,
 Manpower from Sunday, 02-24128.
SALES STAFF
 Salesperson required, for shoe-shop, in
 Tel Aviv, afternoon hours, 02-29842,
 02-773590.
SEWING & CUTTING
 Knitting factory requires 1) overlook
 operator, 2) hand-workers, part-time
 possible, Details: 02-823576.
Situations Wanted
 Dentist seeks work in kibbutz that re-
 quires modern dental clinic and perma-
 nent residence. Please write to P.O.B.
 5227, Herdya.
 Experienced translator-editor (Heb-
 Eng.) seeking assignments, 02-72309
 (not Shabbat), 7101 Opel Ascona 1984,
 02-82925, tzik, not Shabbat.
Business
 Eliahu electrical appliance and com-
 munication shop requires agencies.
 02-76979.
 Engraving-milling machine for sale/
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 For sale, food factory/production
 plant, 100sq.m., 02-923724-5,
 work.
 For selective partnership for import-
 marketing company with reputation,
 02-28945, 02-40778.
 In Switzerland - interesting industrial
 investment possibilities, 02-540471.
 Looking for a technical representative/
 distributor in West Germany? Central-
 ly located, visit Israel twice a year.
 Contact Engineer Löffelmeier, Mus-
 kentweg 18, 6000 Frankfurt am
 Main 1, West Germany.
 American jewellery company seeks
 gold and diamond jewellery manufac-
 turers in Israel for distribution in U.S.
 (02-669930).
 Financing for companies and self-
 employed, post-dated cheques (of
 clients) discounted, 02-241273.
 Credit for discounting of clients' com-
 mercial cheques and notes, Tel. 02-
 282625.
 Established American company seeks
 metals expert (preferably engineer)
 with excellent knowledge of Israeli
 market for joint project in sales field;
 serious only apply in writing with com-
 plete details to P.O.B. 22596, Tel Aviv.
 Available: business/shop for baking
 equipment, Ramat Gan, 440201,
 02-552681.
 Investor for fashion business, new pro-
 ject (export), 02-923017, 02-36003.
 Yifti tenders for contractors and sup-
 pliers, 17 years at 7 Denech Petah
 Tikva, 02-613192.
 For sale, wig shop + clientele, Tel Aviv
 center, 02-491054, after 18:00.
 Partner required in marketing/
 production field, \$30,000 investment,
 \$40,000 for exclusive pro-
 duction of artifacts, mainly export,
 P.O.B. 1009, Tel Aviv + curriculum
 vitae and experience.

Experienced metapet required in
 Gilo + references, to take children
 from kindergarten + housework. Good
 conditions for suitable, student possi-
 ble, 671626.
Metapet for baby, 6 days, kibbutz
 preferred, Tel. 021701.
ELECTRICITY
 Practical engineer/technician required
 for road and traffic planning, 02-
 788949.
 Excellent, experienced car electrician
 required to manage serious garage,
 special conditions, 02-821095; even-
 ing, 02-869548, not Shabbat.
 Practical engineer/electrician techni-
 cian, post-army, for interesting work
 developing printed circuits and micro-
 computers, minimum 3 years experi-
 ence, Nes Zena area, Manpower, 02-
 284128, from Sunday.
METAL WORKERS
 Givataim, export factory requires ex-
 periented diecasters capable of inde-
 pendent work. Pensioners for part-
 time work also possible, 02-773216,
 02-773590.
 Millers and engravers experienced in
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 continuous work, excellent conditions,
 Manpower from Sunday, 02-24128.
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 Salesperson required, for shoe-shop, in
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 periented diecasters capable of inde-
 pendent work. Pensioners for part-
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New life for old treasure

By TSIFI KUPER / Jerusalem Post Reporter

A RARE 19th century model of Jerusalem, tracked down in an attic in Geneva where it had been forgotten and collecting dust for years, has been returned to Israel. The discovery was the result of detective work by two young Hebrew University students, aided by a series of coincidences.

The 18-square-metre model in relief weighs one ton and was flown back to Israel last week.

It was created by a young Hungarian, Stephan Illés, in the early 1870s. Illés was a bookbinder by trade, who came to the Holy Land in 1864 as an apprentice to the Franciscan order of monks.

The model, which he prepared for an international exhibition in Vienna in 1873, was Illés' first, and the highlight of his cartographic career. A number of references praising its accuracy have been found.

Illés was well-known during his life, but later he and his model faded into obscurity and were forgotten.

So it remained until November 1983, when Moti Ya'ir, an MA geography student at the Hebrew University who is interested in the topography of Jerusalem in the 19th century, came across an ancient map prepared by Illés. Ya'ir, who is also Hungarian by origin, knew of no Hungarian researchers in the field and was determined to learn more about Illés.

With the help of his adviser, dean of humanities Prof. Yehoshua Ben-Aryeh, a fellow student in the department, Buny Rubin, and a relative, Eva Kondor, who translated German periodicals for him, Ya'ir pored over numerous sources for three months, and reconstructed a picture of Illés.

"The model is of historical importance because it is the first of its kind and because it provides accurate details of Jerusalem at a crucial period — when the first buildings were being built outside the walls of



Moti Ya'ir (Hendler)

the Old City," says Ya'ir.

"It shows the first neighborhoods outside the walls, including Mishkenot Sha'ananim and the Russian Compound. It also shows the first signs of modernization — the telegraph wires leading up to Jaffa Gate.

"The only inaccurate features are the mosques. Illés added one near the Russian Compound, and he exaggerated the size of the minarets. This was probably done to pacify the Turks as the model was being displayed in the Ottoman Pavilion of the Vienna Exhibition," says Ya'ir.

His research led him to conclude that the model reached Geneva in 1878. But after that, he could find no more references to the piece.

THEN, in April this year, Ya'ir was sitting in the cafeteria at the Hebrew University when he overheard Ariane Littman, a 19-year-old BA student in political science and international relations tell her friends she was going to Geneva the following

week to spend Pessah with her family.

He interrupted her conversation and asked if she would be willing to make some inquiries for him about the missing model. A week later, Littman set off for Switzerland, with a letter of reference from Prof. Ben-Aryeh.

Her father, historian David Littman, happened to have an appointment with the librarian of the University of Geneva the following day. And when his daughter told him of the model, he suggested that she join him.

The librarian recalled that his predecessor had mentioned a model in relief which had been stored in the library between 1920-1963.

From there, it had been transferred to Geneva's Institute of the History of Art. When Ariane and David Littman went the next day, they were told, to their disappointment, that nobody knew of the model. But as they were about to leave, the library director recalled having heard of a relief, and a phone-call to geographer Livio Fornara established the location of the model — at the Palais Wilson, where Fornara had happened to see it a few days earlier.

TWO DAY LATER, Fornara took them to the Palais Wilson, where they discovered the eight dust-covered segments of the model, standing vertically, face to face. Said Ariane: "It was an experience. I was suddenly seeing Jerusalem in front of my eyes. I held the Dome of the Rock, which had fallen off, in my palm, took out a kleenex and started to clean the model."

But the story did not end there. Ariane returned to Israel, and her father tried to discover the owner of the model. It transpired that it had been bought by the Maison de la Reformation, an Evangelical asso-



David and Ariane Littman with the model of Jerusalem before it left Switzerland.

(Andre Brummann)

ciation, in 1878, after having toured Europe, and was then exhibited for 40 years at the Maison's Calvinian Library.

In 1920, it was stored provisionally in the attic of the Public and University Library of Geneva, where the Littmans made their first inquiries.

It remained forgotten in its "provisional" storage place for 43 years.

inaccessible to the public, and was lent in 1963 to the Institute of the History of Art for 10 years.

But in the following 15 years it was transferred to three different storage places due to lack of space. It ended up at the Palais Wilson, where the Littmans eventually found it.

Ariane returned to Switzerland in

August with a letter from Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek giving her father power of attorney to negotiate on behalf of the City of Jerusalem.

In early September, the general assembly of the Maison de la Reformation voted unanimously to return the model to its "birthplace" — Jerusalem. And on September 20, 1984, David Littman signed an

agreement with Michel Micheli, representative of the Maison de la Reformation, whereby the model would be lent to the Jerusalem Municipality for a period of 10 years.

The model arrived in Jerusalem last week, having been flown free of charge by El Al, and is now waiting to be unpacked in the Citadel Museum, near Jaffa Gate.

Passing the torch

By PHILIP GILLON / Jerusalem Post Reporter

THERE IS a rather bitter saying: "The men fall out; the regiment marches on." Nobody is indispensable. Youth Aliya will certainly carry on its great work after Meir Gotesman retires at the end of October from his post as director-general of the organization, but, for those who have known Youth Aliya for many years, it is very hard to imagine what it will be like without him. After all, Gotesman has been at the helm for 28 years.

He was born in 1922 in Transylvania, in Rumania. At the end of World War II, the region was transferred to Hungary. The Hungarians put the young men in a labour camp — not a concentration camp, but a camp providing workers for heavy, unskilled labour.

In September 1944, he ran away, only to be imprisoned by the Russians. They were sending Nazis, Hungarians and Jews alike to camps in the Ukraine. He managed to escape and to make his way to Constantinople. There he boarded a ship going to what was then Palestine.

"I spent a year in Kibbutz Kinneret," Meir recalls. "I met people who taught me all kinds of new values, Zionist philosophy. The dignity of labour. Cooperative living. I came from a very bourgeois background, and these ideas were a revelation to me."

After a year he went to the Hebrew University to study philosophy, sociology, history and education, with philosophy his main subject.

"I had a very special relationship with Professor Hugo Bergman," Gotesman says. "Once a week I used to go to his house, and I would listen to him for hours. His humanity and his philosophy influenced my life. Generally, I have been very fortunate that in Israel I met people, who not only became personal friends, but who enriched me with moral and other values."

When the UN passed its famous resolution of November 29, 1947 that led to the establishment of the Jewish state, Gotesman was a

Hagana volunteer serving in Gush Etzion. He survived the Arab attacks, and got to Jerusalem, where he served in the battles around the city, and was wounded.

After the war ended, I was one of the first to be demobilized, because I was a student. David Ben-Gurion laid down the principle that letting students resume their studies should be a first priority, because Israel had to build up an intellectual elite. I served as an educator in the Israel Goldstein village, while I finished my M.A."

Ben-Gurion and Yigael Yadin wanted to make Gush a major educational instrument and Gotesman was invited to be in charge of all Gush's educational activities for new immigrants. He accepted, on condition that he should remain a civilian. They agreed. Among other things he introduced was the first newspaper for immigrant youth. He also edited *Bumahave L'Gush*.

He decided in 1956 to move to Youth Aliya because he thought it would provide more scope for his ideas about education, as education in the organization was a primary, and not subsidiary goal. He started as an inspector, then became an inspector for the Tel Aviv area and finally chief inspector for the entire country. When Yochanan Ginat retired, Gotesman became director of education.

He says, "For a couple of years we had no director-general. Louis PinCUS and Joseph Klarman urged me to take on the job, but I refused, on the ground that I did not enjoy administration, finance, public relations; I wanted to go on concentrating on education. So they offered the post to Shraga Adiel. I remember that he and I had a session lasting nearly ten hours when we each tried to persuade the other to take the job. In the end, I won, and he took it. We worked together very happily."

"That was a period when we were dealing with a new phenomenon in Youth Aliya — the absorption of children born in Israel, but coming

from deprived areas. Until then we had handled immigrant youth. Adiel knew far more than I did about Israeli youth."

"We worked together in great harmony, and, I think, with great success, until he retired in June 1978. By then Yosef Shapira had replaced Klarman as head of Youth Aliya. He wanted me to take over from Adiel, but I refused, for the same reasons I had given PinCUS and Klarman. He warned me that, if I was adamant, they would have to go outside Youth Aliya to search for a suitable director-general. So I gave in, on condition that I would still serve as director of education. He agreed. I have handled both jobs ever since. There has been a certain disadvantage — I have had to work 14 hours a day."

DURING the 28 years that he has been in Youth Aliya, Gotesman has worked with a number of heads of the organization coming from different political parties — Moshe Kol and Yitzhak Artzi were Liberals. Yosef Klarman was a member of Herut. Yosef Shapira was of the NRP, and Uri Gordon of the Labour Party. Most of them came to the portfolio without knowing much about Youth Aliya, and what it was really doing.

"The differences in political orientations, backgrounds, way of life and religious views between them and me did not at all affect our harmonious team-work for the benefit of Youth Aliya. I never regretted for a single moment that I accepted Yosef Shapira's proposal. 'I suppose you could say that we

had to educate them a little, but they all learned very fast, and I have worked very happily with all of them. Their political affiliations did not affect their attitudes to Youth Aliya. I had the good fortune to serve with some very fine educators, like Hanoch Rinit, David Umansky, Yochanan Ginat — and remember that I started with Moshe Kol and I met Recha Freier. From all these people I absorbed the spirit of Youth Aliya."

"I saw my central role as director-general to do for others what had been done for me, to imbue a new generation of educators, psychologists and others coming to Youth Aliya with the philosophy that I had learned. We must pass on the torch as we leave."

"The first message of Youth Aliya is that at the centre of everything stands the child. We are optimists; we believe that every single child — the backward, the illiterate, the deprived, the lot — can be saved. We have to provide him with ideal conditions — physical conditions, learning in the correct educational framework for him, involvement with him, love for him, support."

"Another message is that in Israel no individual stands alone. Society owes him obligations, and he has obligations to society. There is no contradiction between social education, education to serve the needs of the Israeli society, and the development of the individual."

"Another message: every child is of equal value, irrespective of his origins; it does not matter if his parents are rich or poor, academics or illiterates. The test is not where

the child came from but what he can become."

"And a final message: we teach children the values of tolerance, democracy and humanism that are vital for a pluralistic society. It is not that they have to live side by side with other children — they have to live together with them."

TO TEACH these things, Youth Aliya has used a variety of instruments, always adapting them to suit the changing social and economic conditions in Israel, Gotesman says.

"We began with the kibbutz. It is still valued and still used by us. It teaches respect for the dignity of labour, mutual help, self-government of children in a children's society, responsibility for the future of society. Now only ten per cent of our children are in kibbutzim, but the values still permeate all our teaching."

"The youth village adopted and adapted the principles of the kibbutz to form a special kind of community comprised of children and adults. Our villages are very different from boarding-schools throughout the world. People from abroad wonder how these residential settings were created, for they are unique."

"Our next development was the day centre. These were started to prepare applicants who were not ready to enter the villages. Then came a second stage, catering for children who did not want to go into residential settings but could not find places in normal schools."

Some people, who never questioned the need for Youth Aliya in

the early years, when it was rescuing children from Nazi Europe and later catering for the waves of mass immigration, cannot understand why the normal school frameworks cannot be used nowadays to cater for the children who come to Youth Aliya.

"The Ministry of Education is doing an excellent job, but they are working with 600,000 children through fixed frameworks; they cannot give every child the kind of individual attention that Youth Aliya gives."

"Youth Aliya introduced many original pedagogical methods, such as the preparatory classes, the treatment group, the foreign language classes, the youth ulpan, the moshav youth groups — the list is probably even longer. Creativity in Youth Aliya is an ongoing process."

"A SOCIETY of immigration like Israel always encounters new challenges. You cannot deal with the Ethiopian child as you did with the Iranian, or the Russian. Ordinary schools simply cannot have the flexibility we have. It is very important that we are not a creation of the state but of world Jewry; this is what makes our operations possible. Our friends abroad enabled us to develop pedagogic centres, art centres, dental clinics, all kinds of specialist aids to the normal curriculum. There is no competition whatsoever between us and the Ministry of Education: on the contrary, they know that we are doing what they cannot possibly do."

"There is another advantage to Youth Aliya functioning as a creation of world Jewry: we serve as a bridge, a major focus of identification. Their support goes far beyond the contribution of money; it is spiritual, it is moral, it is a bond between them and Israel. The budgets they provide for special projects enable us to do things for the child that a normal school cannot do."

"Another international aspect of our work of which I am very proud is our relationship with FICE, the In-

ternational Federation for Children's Communities Education. I have been a member of the board for 15 years, and greatly value FICE as a medium for the exchange of knowledge among educators."

Looking back on the last six years, Gotesman recalls with particular pride several international meetings that took place under the auspices of Youth Aliya, at which problems of immigrant youth and socially disadvantaged youth in many lands were discussed.

"One thing I regret is that we have not done enough self-examination, self-criticism. Follow-up and research are very important in my eyes. When you are very active and busy doing things, you often are so caught up that you do not have time to stand back and study whether you are doing the best that is possible. Gotesman goes on rather sadly. "Of course, I am going to miss very much the comradeship of Youth Aliya. Everybody working in the organization had a very special relationship with each other, irrespective of what jobs they did. There is no hierarchy, no bureaucracy, we're a partnership. There's a family atmosphere. There is harmony between religious and secular, and between people of different parties."

"I remember one meeting at which some rather loaded jokes were being made, at a time of great political tension. I closed the meeting immediately, saying that there was no place in Youth Aliya for such quips."

"Happy is the man who has a vocation, and not merely a job. I have been such a man. I was fortunate to have a mission."

If he is still so happy, why then is he retiring?

"Twenty-eight years is a long time. I believe that change is good for a person; it is certainly good for an institution. After six years, holding two posts, I need a rest. A new man will probably have very good ideas of his own."



Pioneer artist

By SRAYA SHAPIRO / Jerusalem Post Reporter

EVA SALOMON, at 80, is as determined to sculpt in ceramics as she was back in Germany when she discovered the art at Worpswede — "a sort of Ein Hod near Bremen."

She was studying painting, after two years at the arts academy in her native Essen, where her father was the chief rabbi.

Working in clay enchanted her and she even tried to make some money by it, despite the years of terrible inflation.

In 1932, when the wave of German aliyah was beginning to mount, Salomon came to Palestine, against the advice of friends who warned her

artistic pottery, an engineer called Yitzhak Reich.

"He lived in Jerusalem then, and had built himself a kiln," she says. "Small and rather primitive it was, and one could only bake small items in it. But that is where I worked."

The kiln was situated in the courtyard of the Alliance school.

A YEAR LATER, a friend from Germany, Paula Aronson, joined her, and together they established a *piet-a-terre* in Rishon LeZion. "The main problem was finding the right sort of clay. We got some from an

various sites to Germany for analysis, but were informed the material was fit only "for making bricks."

Salomon continued working at Rishon LeZion for 44 years. "Then our place was sold, the little lovely copse nearby was torn down, and I had to move."

Now she lives in Ramat Gan, in a little cottage full of her paintings and ceramics, and surrounded by a garden. Occasionally, she exhibits — her last one-woman show was at the Old Jaffa gallery managed by Irma Salomon (No relation).

Ceramic sculpture is extremely popular in Israel today. And Eva

HANUKKA is just a little over six weeks away, which doesn't leave much time for amassing the amount required by *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund to ensure that all children living in government institutions or foster care receive a gift for Hanukkah or for Christmas.

The government has put a freeze on prices and on wages. Hopefully, the public has not put a freeze on giving. Children living in institutions are too familiar with the meaning of rejection and denial. All of us pay lip service to caring, but the most tangible demonstration of caring is in giving. Please give now. Send your contributions to *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund, POB 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

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the erosion of the value of the shekel. Caring for the aged is one of the fundamentals of Jewish tradition, and so important that the plea not to be cast off in the time of old age, is repeated several times in the Yom Kippur liturgy.

Most of the donors whose names appear frequently on our lists are themselves retirees who have little or no income in excess of their old-age pensions. Nonetheless, in gratitude for living in comparative comfort, they give something, however small, each month to "Forsake Me Not."

If costs soar again in February, once more reducing the buying power of salaries and pensions, some of these faithful donors will discover that the stamp on the envelope will

cost them more than they can afford to contribute.

However, at this stage of their lives, retirees should not be left to carry the bulk of the burden. The only way to lighten their load is to upgrade contributions in general, so that they will not feel obliged to fill a void. Address your contribution to *The Jerusalem Post* Forsake Me Not Campaign, POB 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

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ISS3,000 In memory of Hanoch Erenstreich - Gity Cohen, Jerusalem. In honour of Eli Dabberg, Herzliya - J.P. Nahariya, Mrs. Naomi and Dr. Jo Wye, Asher Sapir, Ramat Gan. In memory of my dear parents Jack and Millie Aaron - Betty M. Dyckerman, Haifa.
ISS2,000 Temple Beth-El, Cranford, N.J.
ISS1,000 Chana Hinitz, Bet Herut.
ISS1,000 Sobe Berger's Bridge Circle, Haifa.
ISS1,000 Anonymous, Alank, Moshe Beit Herut.
ISS1,000 Kove, Ramat Gan, Minat and Yehuda Bar-Sinai, Ramat Gan.
ISS1,800 Ora Hamelchod, Tel Aviv, Anonymous, Kfar Sava.
ISS1,000 Anonymous, Anonymous, Haifa.
ISS800 In the names of Ya'akov, Judy and Shlomo Anker - Norman Anker, Jerusalem.
ISS1,000 E.F. Israel Endowment Fund Inc., New York.
ISS250 Anonymous, Rishon LeZion.
ISS100 Dr. Beatrice K. Rome, Seattle, Washington.

ISS1500 Berkowitz, Silver Spring, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Bior, El Centro, Ca.
ISS2000 Ruth and Max Potash, Netanya.
ISS360 In memory of my grandmother Sarah Schwab - Arthur J. Palestine, Scarsdale, New York.
ISS250 In honour of the 10th anniversary of Rabbi Cyrus Aron at Sinai Temple, Mr. Vernon, New York - Mr. and Mrs. Richard Katzenstein, Scarsdale, New York. E. Halzer, Beer-Sheva.
ISS200 In memory of grandparents Esther and Meir Hoffman - Violet V. Lachman, Swarthmore, Pa. Janis McGilivray, Thayer, Ill.
ISS180 Violet V. Lachman on behalf of Swarthmore Canada Club, Swarthmore, Pa. In memory of Mary Levine - Esther L. Swadlow, N.Y.
ISS1500 Greenberg, Miami Beach, Fl. Miss Eleanor Kanner, Portsmouth, Virginia.
ISS1400 Leon, Milan, Italy.
ISS1000 S. Lewis, Netanya. Leatrice David, New York. Rose Feldman, Forest Hills, New York.
ISS700 DM700 Dipl. Ing. Hans Mandl, Karlsruhe, West Germany.
Cans300 In honour of their grandchildren Michael, Alan, Jacob, Beth, Joel, Melanie, Zohar - Jewish Foundation of Manitoba on behalf of Gwendolyn and Joseph Secor, Winnipeg, Canada.

	New Donations	Progress
IS	269,140	1,082,345
U.S.\$	1,744	3,773,50
DM	78	228
Can\$	360	636

ONE OF the secrets of the power of the biblical narrative lies in the sharp transitions from one situation to the other, from the idyllic and tranquil to the tragic and stormy; from the personal and intimate to the universal and cosmic.

The Torah reading this week begins with carrying us over to the oak of Mamre, where we meet an idyllic scene: Abraham sitting at the entrance to his tent in the heat of the day. Looking up, he sees three men approaching and rushes to welcome them in genuine oriental style - "My lord, if I may beg you this favour, please do not go on past your servant."

The reading finishes on quite a different note, with the tragic story of the binding of Isaac to be sacrificed on the altar. This story was always read and re-read in fear and trembling, and assumed special significance in modern Israel, which has unfortunately seen too often its beloved sons being bound for sacrifice.

We begin with a story which brings out the "human touch" in Abraham and which in Jewish tradition (but not only in it), made him into a paradigm of the virtue of *hakhnasat orhim* (extending hospitality to strangers and wayfarers).

The image of Abraham in this particular role was elaborated upon by the rabbis in Midrash who added much colour and life to it. This was not only handed down from generation to generation, it was also emulated in daily life by countless Jewish families, rich and poor alike.

The Midrash asks what was Abraham doing "at the entrance to his tent in the heat of the day?" A good question which draws the answer: he had just underwent, as we know from the previous chapter, surgery, the operation of circumcision, and now went out for the first time to enjoy the healing energy of the ultra-violet sunrays.

A second reason for his venturing outside his tent, and even more important, was the unusual heat-wave and extra-glowing sun that prevailed on that day (God-sent to speed Abraham's recovery), people refrained from taking to the road and thus left Abraham without any visitors.

This made the old man feel miserable, as he had no one to whom to extend his hospitality. When he could stand it no longer, he went outside, notwithstanding his ailment, to look for a chance passerby to bring into his home.

Abraham was sitting, we are told, at the "entrance of the tent." But what was so special about the entrance that it deserved special mention? Another good question. The answer: the entrance to the tent of Abraham that we are talking about was indeed one of four such entrances which Abraham designed for his tent, an entrance on each side. His reasoning was if a stranger came from the east, he would have to encircle the tent were the door only in the west; the same was true for strangers coming from all other sides. A person should be able to get

Manner of the deed

TORA TODAY / Pinchas H. Peli

right to the entrance. Abraham thought, no matter from which side he was arriving.

The other day, on a tour of Judea, we visited the oaks of Mamre, the place where Abraham's tent was supposed to have stood. A most remarkable thing was pointed out to us by the tour-guide: the place (near the town of Halbul on the Jerusalem-Hebron road), is situated on a high-point, which actually served as a juncture for all ancient roads leading from the east (Jordan River) to the west (Mediterranean Sea) and from the north (Tyre and Mesopotamia) to the south (Egypt). Four entrances to the tent from all four directions were very much in place.

HOW HAPPY was Abraham when he saw the three men approaching. He did not wait for them to come to him, but rushed from the entrance of the tent to greet them. Bowing to the ground, he begged for them to visit him.

Abraham, however, did not have the faintest idea at that moment that the strangers he hailed were important personages, angels sent from heaven. According to the Midrash, quoted in Rashi's commentary,

Abraham had good reason to believe that his guests were nomadic Arabs. Nevertheless he did not receive them with cautious suspicion, but treated them with full respect and sympathy.

A hassidic story tells about a great rabbi, then poor and unknown, who often travelled to a certain city and the only person who would offer him lodging was a poor Jew who lived in the poor section of town.

As years went by and the rabbi acquired fame and fortune, he came again to visit the same city. This time the wealthy head of the community sent to welcome the rabbi, inviting him to stay in his palatial home. The rabbi gratefully accepted the invitation, but sent his horses to the house of the wealthy man, while he went directly to the poor home of his old host.

When the rich man came running to express his astonishment, the rabbi explained: When I used to come to this town previously, making my way by foot, you did not think of inviting me to your home. You did so now, when I arrived in town in style, in a splendid carriage pulled by four horses. Obviously it is not me, but the horses that you pay homage to; they should therefore go to your

home and be received as the "guests of honour."

Abraham had no idea that he was about to receive "important" guests. For him every person was important enough to leave whatever he was doing and run to welcome the strangers.

And what was he actually doing at that moment? Again, a good question. The answer is in the first verse of the story: "And the Lord appeared to him." Abraham was then in the midst of a meeting with God himself, who came to pay him a sick-call. Yet, as soon as he noticed

the three strangers, he left God waiting and ran towards them.

Hence, the Talmud (Shabbat 127a) derives a daring lesson: "Being hospitable to a guest ranks higher than receiving the *Shekhina* (God's presence)." God himself apparently would not mind being "put on hold" on account of a wayfaring stranger. The latter may not be able to wait, because of hunger or thirst.

TWO FEATURES STAND out in Abraham's manner of entertaining his guests. First, he did everything that had to be done himself, and did not delegate to his staff or aides. Secondly, all Abraham did for his guests, was not done sluggishly, but in a hurry, as by one who is earnestly eager, and not merely acting in the line of duty.

Abraham remains to this day the great example of *Hakhnasat Orhim*

(hospitality to strangers). A festive meal in a good Jewish home is not complete if there is no guest joining in the meal.

The Talmud (Ta'anit 20b) tells us, that it was the custom of Rabbi Hammuna (a third century sage) not only on *erev Pessah* but every day of the year, whenever he would break bread, he would open widely the door of the house and declare: Whoever is in need, let him come and join.

From Abraham we learn that even when we do the right thing, it matters very much how we are doing it. A smile, the right gesture, the tempo in which our action is carried out, are just as important in the treatment of the stranger as is the action itself.

The Torah reading for this Sabbath (November 10) is *Vayera* (Gen. 18:1-22:24). Rabbi Peli is professor of Jewish thought and literature at Ben-Gurion University.

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I was quite disturbed by Pinchas Landau's article of October 26, "Blood and iron." At the outset we are informed that "The government of national unity has failed." Using Bismark for direction, Mr. Landau proceeds to prove that the performance of the national unity

government is proof that it has failed. No Mr. Landau, I disagree. It is not the government that has failed, but rather the people of Israel. We failed on several occasions. First, we failed to demand a serious discussion of our national problems and the subsequent realistic alternatives from which to choose. Instead,

we accepted the patronizing propaganda thrown together by the up and coming "Madison Avenue" of Israel. Second, we failed to be decisive in our voting. Thus, we forced our elected representatives to allocate more than 50 per cent of their time and energy to internal political choreography, leaving an ever decreasing amount of their energy to tackling a series of national crises that are scaring the bravest of our community. Third, and perhaps most important, we have failed because we have just about given up. The tone of Mr. Landau's article led me to think the Messiah might be on his way: "...there should be no cause for surprise if the 'man on horseback' becomes a reality."

With all due respect to those who criticize the government and for those in the government being criticized, the performance of the national unity government is much less a statement of their ability than characteristic of how very serious the problems facing our nation are at this time. In the final analysis, we the people of Israel are responsible for our government and our future. It is within this light, Mr. Landau, that I suggest that we look not to Bismark for direction, but to Frankel.

Dr. Victor Frankel, a psychiatrist and a survivor of the Holocaust wrote: "If a man can find the 'why' he can deal with any 'how.'" There is

little doubt that the "why" in our case is becoming dangerously clearer everyday. Thus it is time that we take responsibility and demand a more active role in the determination of our destiny. The time has come to demand from our elected representatives accountability, in the name of electoral reform.

It can be argued that at a time when the economy is on the verge of collapse, and our soldiers are dying in Lebanon, this is no time to be tinkering around with the likes of electoral reform. Unfortunately, this is the most important time, because no real solution can be found to any of our national problems without involving the people of Israel. The individual citizens of Israel need an address in the government to turn to. Only then will the government elicit the support that it so dearly needs to be effective. Gad Ya'acobi has a plan which will protect the integrity of the old system and provide the democratic opportunities for the people of Israel to participate in the system. This bill must be actively supported by each and every one of us.

In conclusion, Mr. Landau, not by blood and iron, but by the democratic principle and will of the people will we solve the great questions of the day.

JEFFREY KAHN
Jerusalem.

HEALTH HAZARD

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - We live in Herzliya Pituah and we, our families and our neighbours are slowly being poisoned. Worse, our mayor, the ministry of health and the ministry of the interior, aside from expressing their sympathy, are doing nothing to stop it.

On the evening of June 9, a pesticide factory located in the Herzliya industrial zone caught fire, releasing clouds of poisonous gas. We were not informed of the health hazard, nor given the option of leaving the area. Finally, a portion of the area's residents were evacuated; the rest of us, however, were left to breathe the noxious fumes all night long. Only the following morning were we told that what we smelled and had been breathing was poison.

Since then, despite assurances

from all the appropriate municipal and national bureaus, we have been subjected to poisonous fumes almost every night (including Rosh Hashana). We have demonstrated, petitioned, written and phoned, but the odour and the danger remains.

Research in Western countries has shown that these gases and their compounds cause headaches, rashes, asthmatic attacks, cancer and genetic problems. We are stunned that none of our elected officials seem to care about this ongoing menace to our health.

We are fed up with excuses, delays, apologies, passing-the-buck, and a conspiracy of silence about the seriousness of this problem.

ROBERT ROCKAWAY
ROWLAND ROBERTS
SIMON J. BLACK
Herzliya.

JEWISH SENIOR RAMBLERS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - We are all delighted to see so many Israeli visitors to London this year. It has therefore occurred to us in the Jewish Senior Ramblers that there may be some serious walkers amongst these visitors who are unaware of our existence.

We are out walking in the wonderful rural countryside around London every Sunday, summer and winter (except on Jewish holidays). We

meet at main railway stations around 10 a.m. and proceed from there. There is no charge to visitors who can be assured of an enthusiastic welcome. We do about eight to ten miles and expect people to wear sensible footwear.

Details of meeting places can be obtained by phoning 2296373 or 5390810 when in London. We are looking forward to seeing you.

P. GORDON
London.

"THE TASTE OF PASSOVER"

COOKING COMPETITION

Sheraton Israel and The Jerusalem Post announce a great new cooking contest - THE TASTE OF PASSOVER. Cook up a storm for Passover, and you could be a winner!

You may enter as many recipes as you wish, but all must be kosher le'Pasach. Entries will be accepted until Jan. 22, 1985. Twelve finalists will be selected from the submissions, six of them dairy dishes (which will be judged at the Tel Aviv Sheraton), and six meat dishes (judged at the King Solomon Sheraton in Jerusalem.)

Finalists will be notified by written invitation three weeks before the competition, which will take place at the participating Sheraton hotels on March 11, 1985. All ingredients, utensils and facilities will be supplied for the preparation of the final entries, and a panel of judges will be on hand for tasting and testing.

ALL RECIPES APPROVED BY THE SHERATON CHEFS WILL BE COMPILED INTO A PASSOVER COOKBOOK, FOR DISTRIBUTION IN ISRAEL AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Recipes must be neatly printed or typed with the entrant's name, address and telephone number in the top right-hand corner, along with the words "MEAT DISH" or "DAIRY DISH." Any recipe that is not kosher for Passover will be disqualified.

Each hotel will award three prizes: First prize: Weekend for Two (two nights, half-board) Second prize: Dinner for Two Third prize: Lunch for Two. Winners in the Dairy category claim their prizes at the Tel Aviv Sheraton, Meat recipe winners at the King Solomon Sheraton.

Employees (and their families) of Sheraton Israel and The Jerusalem Post are ineligible for the contest.

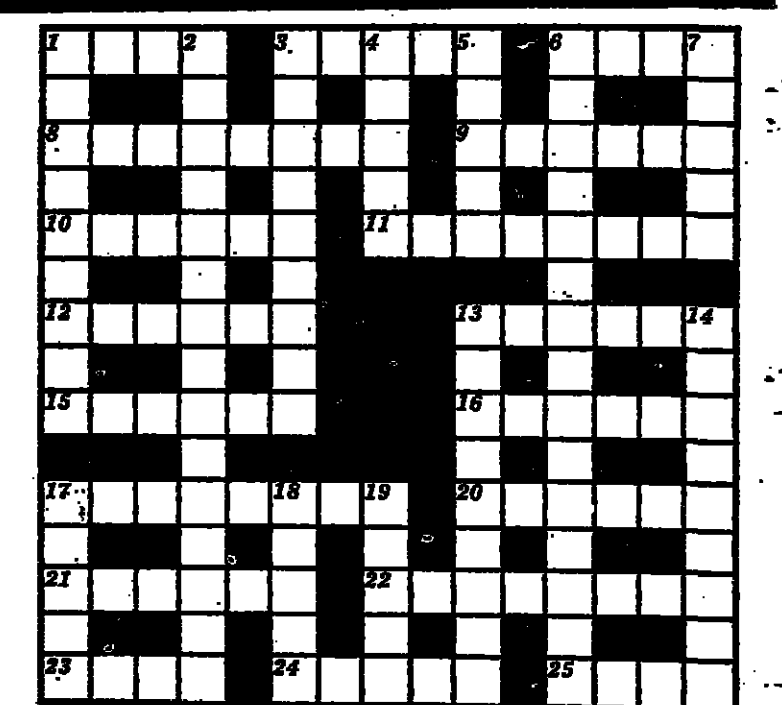
Send your recipes to: The Taste of Passover, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000.

THE JERUSALEM POST

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

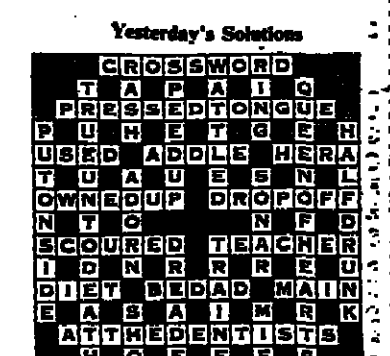
- ACROSS
- Protects the undergrowth around the tree, could one say? (4)
 - Works on board. In the laundry? (5)
 - Put your foot in this newly-made hose (4)
 - Thought not to be affected by emotion? (8)
 - We've no time to waste on things like this! (6)
 - Spirit encountered one let out (6)
 - Did offer turn yellow in Spring? Indeed! (8)
 - Initially, took up retailing new, improved purple vegetable (6)
 - God's opened them out (6)
 - Athlete walking out on trainer's orders? I should think so! (6)
 - Change for Scene I, girls (4)
 - Being near the main attraction is of minor importance (4)
 - Play-group? (6)
 - If deal goes wrong, becomes bankrupt (6)
 - Don't turn to go like this! (6)
 - Becomes hard, finding homes for badgers (4)
 - A little way up the river is a horse (5)
 - Got out of hand after being put on the table! (4)

- DOWN
- The point of this device is to show potential changes in elements... (8)
 - Which give points for woolgathering, as it were? (8)
 - Businessman in charge of a glass-house? (9)
 - Amorously looked at Goldie's shape - is carried away! (5)
 - Get turkey ready for gorge (5)
 - Supposed to affect one's destiny in Heaven (4, 2, 3, 6)
 - Praise, in context, Old Master (5)
 - Read and cut up faulty balloon - caused damage to it, all right (8)
 - Thought crime had been committed, might it be said? (9)
 - Used for security in such cases your money and valuables (5)
 - Felt more than one for a tanner? (5)
 - Refuse unwanted left-overs (5)



'Quickie'

- ACROSS
- To talk informally (4)
 - Speed competitions (5)
 - Deny oneself food (4)
 - Grapes grown here (8)
 - Thick lubricant (6)
 - Hard work (6)
 - Torn to pieces (8)
 - Religious oration (6)
 - Lived in a tent (8)
 - A way of standing (6)
 - Lottery (6)
 - Insane (8)
 - Fruit (6)
 - Old word for a knife (8)
 - Shook with cold, etc (8)
 - Wealthy (4)
 - Eg, sap from trees (5)
 - Give assistance (4)
- DOWN
- Frees from barbarism (8)
 - Famous group of nations (3, 12)
 - Put in a new order (8)
 - Ciphers (5)
 - Sweetening substance (5)



Yesterday's Solutions

ACROSS: 1 Piece, 4 Mahat, 16 Amiable, 17 Occur, 18 Andie, 19 Fugate, 20 Brawl, 21 Manna, 22 Agave, 23 Brawl, 24 Brawl, 25 Brawl.

DOWN: 1 Brawl, 2 Brawl, 3 Brawl, 4 Brawl, 5 Brawl, 6 Brawl, 7 Brawl, 8 Brawl, 9 Brawl, 10 Brawl, 11 Brawl, 12 Brawl, 13 Brawl, 14 Brawl, 15 Brawl, 16 Brawl, 17 Brawl, 18 Brawl, 19 Brawl, 20 Brawl, 21 Brawl, 22 Brawl, 23 Brawl, 24 Brawl, 25 Brawl.

Yigael Hurvitz at meeting of insurance leaders: 'Only cruel steps can prevent collapse'

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some 150 leaders of the insurance industry met yesterday at the Dan Hotel here to hear Yigael Hurvitz, Minister without Portfolio (Ometz), thunder like a prophet of old that "unless cruel steps are taken immediately, the entire financial and economic system will collapse."

Hurvitz was a guest at the Israel Insurance Association's monthly Luncheon Forum.

"When I said four years ago, while I was finance minister, that I didn't have any money to throw around, you all laughed. But I don't see anybody in the entire country laughing now. Nobody is sure how to get us out of this mess."

Describing his own efforts in 1980 to get the economy on a fairly even keel, he noted that "all the brilliant professors said a lot of contradicting but soothing things; this moshav-

nik," he said referring to himself, "stressed that all the theories in the world boil down to one thing that every housewife knows, you can't spend more than you earn."

He continued: "No matter how you juggle the figures in the books, the actual amount of money you have to spend remains the same. And if we keep on printing money and ignore this basic law, we will wind up in a horrible mess."

Hurvitz mentioned Turkey and the Argentine, but he did not think that conditions prevailing there would develop here. He did visualize what he called "a violent social upheaval." However, it would not affect all persons equally, he said. "The well-to-do, those with the brains and experience to lead the people, will go abroad."

Hurvitz admitted that it was hard to stand up to the cabinet ministers who could decisively prove that their budgets could not be cut, or others

who came to beg for money. He had tried to do it and failed — with Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo (Chich) Lahat.

Hurvitz had his audience roaring with laughter as he described how "Chich" prepared the battle before he asked for money. First, the garbage collectors would go out on strike, then when the city began stinking, "Chich" would come running, begging for money.

"And when I told him I don't have any, go and balance your budget," Chich appealed over my head to prime minister Menachem Begin. "Begin might have been an outstanding personality, but he didn't have the foggiest idea about economics. So he called in the other ministers, and they, like the university professors, said: Give Chich the money." (At present, Mayor Lahat is again demanding money to pay his employees — and the garbage collectors are again on strike.)

Hurvitz recalled that during 1980 he managed to reduce the standard of living by five per cent "and nobody suffered." The adverse balance of payments, which was to have reached an estimated \$3.6 billion, was only \$2.1 billion.

"We can still save the situation if we use our common sense. Let's simply live within our means, let's work, let's produce and let's all tighten our belts and flex our muscles."

Specifically, he wanted all workers to give up their entire cost-of-living allowance for one month, perhaps two; the manufacturers to absorb all costs for the same length of time, and the financiers to reduce financing costs.

"And if your cabinet ministers refuse to cut their budgets, just stand up and tell them. We don't need you, go home. Let's bring in a minister who knows what has to be done and who is willing to do it."

Mixed end to confusing week

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By PINHAS LANDAU

Stocks turned down and bonds turned upward as a confused and confusing week's trading came to a close yesterday.

In truth, however, it can be said that the confusion in the stock market was no more than a reflection of the confusion outside, as the whole country tried to get to grips with the package deal that was signed and implemented under conditions and in a manner that left almost everyone groping in the dark.

The pattern of yesterday's trading was the reverse of that of the first two days of the week. Bonds moved ahead, led again by the index-linked group, with the dollar-linked sectors lagging well behind. Volume in the bond market recovered somewhat from the levels of Tuesday and Wednesday, and reached IS1.1 billion.

The general bond index now stands at 430, or an advance of 330 per cent so far this year. The sub-components of this general index show that the index-linked groups are still lagging behind the dollar-linked bonds, despite the gains made this week. This is because for most of the year the dollar-linked investments were regarded as the best available alternative, and benefited from consistently strong demand, while the index-linked bonds were quite out of favour.

One of the effects of the package deal has been to change all that, as the rate of devaluation has been slowed to a crawl under the new monetary policy. Inflation, on the other hand, has not yet been tamed. There is no real doubt that the November index will be well in ex-

cess of 20 per cent, with optimists speaking of 21-22 per cent and other observers talking more in terms of 23-24 per cent — on the basis of developments so far.

Most of this rise is due to carry over from October, but it is the November price rises, as defined by the Central Bureau of Statistics, that will determine the cost-of-living increment to be paid in January and will also define the degree of wage erosion that salary earners are undergoing.

The near-stoppage in the rate of devaluation is showing up in another sector, that of the bank shares covered by the "arrangement." The new policy has made them more unpopular as they were popular before the deal was signed. They have been going down in nominal terms since Monday, and yesterday saw the "arrangement" index fall by a further two per cent.

Of the total share market volume that held up at almost IS1.6 billion, these bank shares accounted for over half. Their yields have returned to the 17-18 per cent levels of a few weeks ago, and the gains in the interim have been wiped out in real terms. Indeed, if the nominal falls continue, then even the nominal price levels will return to "historic" figures of September.

The "free" market was decidedly lower yesterday, by over one per

cent in the non-bank index and by a 2:1 ratio of declines to advances. Reports spoke of heavy redemptions from the mutual fund unit holders after the massive wave of purchases earlier in the week.

More than usual, the markets were affected by the news in the general economy. Even stories concerning individual companies — generally about difficulties, closures and bankruptcies — failed to have a wider impact.

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices	536.49	-1.75%
General Share Index	391.99	-1.07%
Non-bank Index	636.30	-2.07%
Arrangement Index	460.77	-1.25%
Bank Index	429.44	-1.59%

Turnovers	IS182.5m.
Shares	IS103.3m.
Bonds	IS268.8m.
Advances	112
Declines	30
Unchanged	3
of which 5% +	75
of which 5% -	8
"Buyers only"	13
"Sellers only"	13

Bond market trends	Rises to 5.5%
4% fully-linked:	Rises to 0.5%-6.5%
3% fully-linked:	Rises to 0.5%-3.5%
80% linked:	Rises to 0.5%
90% linked:	Rises to 0.5%
Double option:	Rises to 2.5%
Dollar-linked:	Rises to 0.5%

Dollar-linked:	Rises to 0.5%		
Most Active Shares			
Hapoalim	13695	IS198.8m.	-380
Mizrahi	8320	IS138.4m.	-160
Lumi	8715	IS133.4m.	-165
Sharpest Moves			

Sharpest Moves	9	-12	-57.1%
Lumi op	500	+106	+26.9%
Mgn op	75	+14	+23.0%

STOCK MARKET BRIEFS

More discouraging news from industry

ALASKA SPORTLIFE. The company's receiver notified the stock exchange yesterday that, at his request, the Tel Aviv District Court had authorized the dismissal of the entire workforce, numbering 114 persons.

The reason given was that the Tel Aviv municipality refused to give a licence to allow the plant to operate, because an order banning use of the premises has been in force since May 1983. This order was given because of illegal building, and at a later stage injunctions were issued against the company and its acting manager for failing to obey the order and for operating a business without a licence.

The estimated size of Alaska's liabilities is some \$2 million, and the company's main asset is its building at Ramat Hehaya, on which there is a first mortgage in favour of Barclays Discount Bank.

The trading halt in the company's shares continues.

MODUL CEMENT (Israel) and Modul Cement Industrial Investments announced that yesterday morning the company's management told the secretary of the Carmiel labour council that Modul Investment's prefabricated construction plant in Carmiel was ceasing

production. The plant would retain a maintenance team for the eventualities of a revival of the real estate market.

Modul Investments also announced that the plant represented 25 per cent of the total balance sheet as of June 30, 1984, and contributed 31 per cent of the sales in the first half of this year. Nevertheless, the plant lost IS19m. in that period, while the parent company made a IS56m. profit.

PIRYON AND AMISSAR Investment Companies, both of the Eisenberg group, announced that Michael Albin and Yonatan Zuchovitsky resigned from membership of the boards of these companies and that they had also stepped down from their positions as joint managing directors of Piryon, and Albin as managing director of Amissar as well. These moves form a continuation of the parting of the ways between Albin and the Eisenberg companies. It is a further reduction of Zuchovitsky's role in the group, following his "exiting" to a post in an American company owned by his father-in-law, Shaul Eisenberg.

At the same time, all the share holdings of Albin and Zuchovitsky in both companies have been transferred to Yigael Dimant and Meir

Rosenfeld, two other senior figures in the group (the former another son-in-law). This includes both the registered and the unregistered classes of shares in each case.

LATE REPORTERS. The exchange management announced that trading in shares of four companies will be temporarily suspended as of next Monday, unless the results due from these companies have been issued by then. The four are Coral Beach Eilat, Dubek and Morgan Industries, which are all due to report half-yearly figures for the period ending June 30, and the Lighterage and Supply Company, which has yet to publish its annual report for the year ending May 31, 1984.

ATA AND TETA have also not published half-yearly reports to June, but trading in their shares has in any case been suspended pending clarifications of whether these companies will continue operating.

MIF GLICO. The company announced that at its annual general meeting on October 29 it was decided to alter the designation of the money raised in the firm's share flotation of March, 1983.

MIF intends to set up a new dyeing plant, to which end it has established a new company in which it holds 51 per cent. The new plant will use ultra-modern equipment and will be the only one in the country able to dye finished garments by employing modern methods. This capability should save textile companies large outlays and financing costs, and will permit greater flexibility in response to changing market requirements. It will also make possible the dyeing of garments left over from the previous season, to bring them into line with the latest colour fashions.

The company therefore believes that the dyeing facility will be profitable as well as giving MIF Glisco itself all the above benefits. Apart from this decision, the meeting also decided that investing money in the

Kaf Yerka building, as had been planned, would only result in a loss to the company. This is because there is a legal dispute with the owner of the land on which the building stands, and this has resulted in generally soured relations with that party.

Therefore the company has decided to assign the remainder of the capital arising from the share issue to the setting up of the dyeing plant, and for working capital. The amount involved is some IS50 million, and in all, MIF Glisco will be investing about \$150,000 in the new dyeing facility.

AVRAHAM GINDI, the construction company, notified the authorities that it has acquired a plot of land in North Tel Aviv, on the corners of Rehov Klee and Rehov Zlotitski. The company intends to erect a residential building on the 1,046 square metre site.

The project is estimated to cost about \$2 million, and the company will receive half of the sales receipts, with the other half going to the owner of the plot. Completion is expected in 18 months. Gindi's total building activity for the coming 12 months is estimated to be worth about \$12 million.

TADIR CEMENT issued a preliminary prospectus for a public share issue of 1,639,344 IS1 shares, and 4,918,032 IS5 shares, in units of one IS1 and three IS5 shares. The price to be charged will be decided closer to the actual date. The expected proceeds of the issue of IS620m. are earmarked for the purchase of production equipment and for streamlining production capacity.

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November 8, 1984	IS
U.S. dollar	533.04
British sterling	677.84
German mark	181.57
French franc	59.145
Dutch guilder	161.09
Swiss franc	221.00
Swedish krona	63.123
Norwegian krone	62.246
Danish krone	50.098
Finnish mark	86.610
Canadian dollar	406.14
Australian dollar	461.24
South African rand	304.63
Belgian franc (10)	89.843
Austrian schilling (10)	258.12
Italian lire (1000)	200.88
Japanese yen (100)	221.45
Irish pound	506.36
Spanish peseta (100)	322.81
Jordanian dinar	1321.9
Lebanese lira	69.230
Egyptian pound	429.10

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INTERBANK SPOT RATES:	
US\$	1.271/1.273
DM	2.538/2.539
Swiss FR.	2.145/2.145
Belgian Cof.	39.36/39.39
French FR.	0.0190/0.020
Italian Lire	183.40/183.50
Yen	340.82/340.92
US\$	1.0100/1.0105
GOLD \$348.10	
FORWARD RATES:	
1 month	1.270/1.273
3 months	1.270/1.273
6 months	1.270/1.273
1 year	1.270/1.273

CURRENCY BASKET	PURCHASE	SALE
"DOLLAR PAZ", 1 UNIT	1699.272	1699.194
"EURO PAZ", 1 UNIT	1782.344	1782.344
S.D.R.	535.138	541.691

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	529.6954 536.3046
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	672.8720 681.2677
GERMANY	MARK	1	180.2788 182.5283
FRANCE	FRANC	1	58.7636 59.4968
HOLLAND	GUILDEN	1	160.2224 162.2216
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	219.1994 221.9345
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	62.7081 63.4905
NORWAY	KRONA	1	61.8369 62.6085
DENMARK	KRONA	1	49.8818 50.5042
FINLAND	MARK	1	86.0314 87.1049
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	403.2087 408.2398
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	439.2071 444.9368
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	300.0767 303.8209
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	89.2344 90.3478
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	236.6353 239.8375
ITALY	LIRE	1000	289.1350 292.7427
JAPAN	YEN	100	220.3850 223.1440

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Still stitching

IT IS A WEEK now since the package deal was initiated, and as some of the confusion of the first days has gradually been cleared up, the inconsistencies and loose ends inherent in the very conception of the deal have come to stand out more clearly.

There were, to begin with, four major cost elements in the scheme that were inconsistent with a price freeze. The first and most important one — that wages were not to be frozen either nominally or in real terms — was deliberately built into the agreement. The assumption was that producers and sellers would absorb the wage increases following from the (reduced) compensation for past inflation during the period of the freeze.

The second element inconsistent with a price freeze was the intention of the government and the Bank of Israel to continue devaluing the shekel. This has come out most glaringly with respect to direct imports, with the result that the initial freeze has been thawed to some extent by fixing import taxes to the exchange rate of last Friday, while importers are to absorb cost increases resulting from devaluation.

The third inconsistency is that of keeping interest rates at a level that implies a continued inflation of at least 10 per cent a month. While nobody is likely to contest the need for monetary restraint, the government and the Bank of Israel had better reconsider whether they want to keep the price level as close as possible to a genuine freeze, or whether they want to engineer the cost side so as to make sure that inflation will continue, albeit at a slower pace.

The fourth inconsistency was the government's original intention to go on cutting subsidies on basic products. That has meanwhile been removed, but it leaves the Treasury saddled with an expenditure on subsidies that may, during the three months of the freeze, amount to as much as \$150 million.

A week has gone by since this package deal, that was neither properly thought out, nor properly prepared, came into effect. It is high time therefore that the government got its act together and tied up the loose ends. One week is a considerable slice out of the three months which this agreement is to last. If it is to have any positive result, the government must promptly define the rules of the game during the period of the freeze, and decide what they are going to be afterwards. That, after all, was one of the main objectives of the whole exercise.

Yet beyond vague assurances that the government "is working" on a programme of what to do after the expiry of the agreement, there has been no plan, nor even the shadow of a plan, indicating how a fresh outburst of inflation is then to be prevented.

The cost pushes that will build up from wage increases, from devaluation and from interest rates are inconsistent with a price freeze; they are, or could be made to be, consistent with an inflation rate of 8-10 per cent a month. If that is what the government really expects to happen, it should say so clearly and act accordingly. Otherwise the public will do its own expecting — with results that may be far from what the government expects.

The memory is still fresh of how the public expressed its "confidence" in a previous attempt, by former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, to slow inflation by keeping devaluation and government-controlled prices down to 5 per cent a month: it made a run on the foreign currency reserves.

The reserves are now depleted; a second round *à la* Aridor is therefore ruled out. The opportunity of stopping inflation with one bold stroke has been passed up. But if at least the benefit of a slow-down is to be salvaged, the government must hasten not only to make its policy consistent, but to persuade the public that it will so remain.

POSTSCRIPTS

RICHARD III. England's most reviled monarch, has been cleared of murder in a television trial of a case that has divided historians for 500 years.

Richard, king from 1483 until his death in battle in 1485, had been blamed for the murder of two princes in the Tower of London, young nephews who stood between him and the throne.

On England's Fourth Channel, after almost four hours of evidence and cross-examination overseen by a retired senior judge, a jury of 12 unanimously cleared the king.

It was a triumph for a group of monarchists dedicated to rehabilitating a figure depicted by Shakespeare as a hunchbacked, club-footed multiple murderer.

London barrister Richard du Cann grilled a succession of expert witnesses. Documents, chronicles, medieval laws and even portraits were produced as evidence.

Richard had no need to kill the princes and there is almost no contemporary evidence to suggest he did it. Du Cann said in his summing-up. The king's successors concocted the tale to blacken his name.

The price of consent

By ERWIN FRENKEL

AS A LEADER of the Jewish state, where purveying advice — both unwanted and wanted — is a genetic trait, Shimon Peres suffers from no lack of counsel. If, as the day grows long, he wearies of all those near by who are paid to advise him, he need only switch on the outside world to hear the clamour of all the unpaid and unsolicited telling him what to do.

But such surfeit of advice can never answer the question: whose advice to follow?

It is that question that opens the window to failure, including miserable failure that wrecks governments.

As President Kennedy learned after the Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961, newly installed leaders are especially prone to such misfortune. They inherit not only problems, but proposed solutions. Each proposal has articulate, often powerful, advocates. Some already have bureaucratic or political momentum. Then, "yes" is easier than "no." And, ironically, the more complex and dangerous the problem, the greater the temptation to submit to the momentum.

But even experienced leaders can be let down by advisers in whom they place trust. Golda Meir, the nation, learned that in October 1973. Faced with a battery of generals who did not expect war, what could a grandmother say?

Trained all his political life in the categories of national security,

Mr. Peres has been suddenly thrust into the economic maelstrom. And unlike his predecessors, he has no economic strong-man (whether real or presumed) upon whom to foist the problem.

He has, therefore, himself grasped the helm. This has served to multiply the advice, since there is no one to sift it. In trying to steer through the unfamiliar, he has summoned not economic ideas which he does not own, but political instincts which he does.

Thus, he has chosen the way of the package deal — a political formula for dealing with economic crisis — rather than government-imposed economic strictures. He prefers the risks of direction achieved by consent over the risks of consent achieved by direction.

It is an instinctual preference. But it also had momentum. It was the Likud's proposed solution. It became, during the past year, the accepted orthodoxy. Mr. Peres and his party took it over.

What they failed to perceive, however, is that for the Likud, a package deal was the only option. The Likud lacked the political strength for government-imposed economic reform. Therefore, it sought a political solution — a package deal with the Histadrut. In the event, the Likud was not able to achieve that either.

But the national unity government, while it could, on political

"PRICE-FREEZE fog lifting slowly," a front-page headline announced in *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. For many people, a fog seems to shroud not just the price-freeze, but every aspect of the government's economic policy. But is this a "fog of battle," the *arafel krav* which blanketed the beginnings of every one of Israel's fateful campaigns in the past? Or is it a fog of uncertainty?

In the former, though the ordinary soldiers and civilians know little and understand less, the commanding general, at least, knows what is going on, controls the field of battle, and plans the moves ahead.

Shimon Peres, commander of the present struggle, is confident that he is in control. And indeed, if control is measured by the premier's close involvement in the minute details of decision-making, intimate familiarity with the facts and figures, apparently inexhaustible patience in balancing the disparate and vying political and economic pressure-groups, dogged determination to pull the country through, plans laced with imagination and ingenuity, resilience in the face of bad luck or bungling (the "night of the chickens," the "mistaken" price-freeze list) — then Peres is in control.

He has exercised the authority of his office too, whittled down though it is by the prospective "rotation." "If you don't have it wrapped up by midday today," Peres told the Histadrut's Yisrael Kessav privately last Friday morning, "then forget it. The deal's off." And it worked. Though that did not prevent some ministers (including Likud ministers — where

Through the fog, quietly

By DAVID LANDAU

do they get the gall?) and some academic economists (where were they for the last seven years?) from subsequently kibitzing and complaining.

Nor has Peres allowed himself to be entirely swallowed up by the economic preoccupations, or totally stymied by the constraints of the unity coalition. He is actively encouraging Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin in his liberalization measures on the West Bank. And he is vigorously seeking ways to rejuvenate the flagging peace with Egypt.

He believes, with Ezer Weizman, that the erosion of the peace has been much more damaging and dangerous than the Likud governments led us to believe. Hence his consideration of Tabat as a possible pivot around which a turnaround in the relationship could be induced.

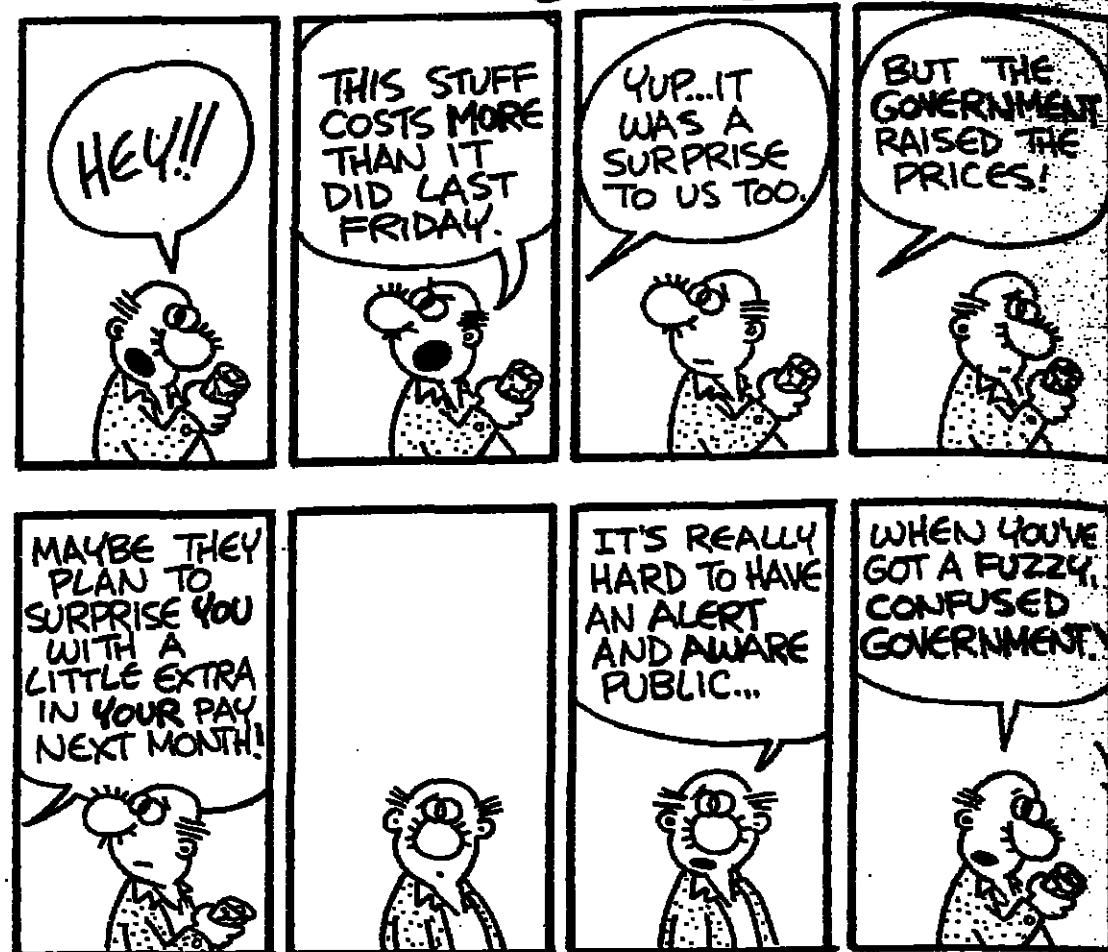
PERES can look back on his eight weeks in office with a sense of satisfaction which, if regular criteria could be applied, would be well justified. Eight weeks: eight key decisions pushed through a creaking,

unwieldy, inherently disunited unity cabinet. The travel tax, the imports ban, the budget cuts, the U.S. trip, the appeal to the Jewish Diaspora for investments, the package deal, the new policy on Lebanon, the West Bank liberalization. (On this last measure, Peres and Rabin still face a Likud rear-guard action in the "inner cabinet.")

He can look ahead too, surveying his plans and prospects, with a sense of purpose at least, a feeling that a coherent course has been charted. (Peres himself emanates more than that: he projects an unshakable — sometimes maddeningly unshakable — faith that perseverance, level-headedness and toil must triumph in the end.)

His cardinal aim is growth, especially the growth of high-tech, export-oriented industry. Recently he visited Carmiel, and examined seven fledgling plants there, singling out two of them for their growth potential. One is an offshoot of Rafael (the weapons research and development firm), producing a novel device for civilian use. He

The Friday Dry Bones



grounds achieve a package deal, has the political strength the Likud government lacked. It could gain a package deal, but this was not its only alternative. It could also choose instead to impose economic reform measures that make economic sense rather than opt for a way that only makes political sense.

With a quixotic finance minister and ineffectual governor of the Bank of Israel at his flanks, and a Herut partner that wants to shun responsibility for the mess it created, it is not surprising that Mr. Peres has felt compelled to exert economic command.

But that is not good enough. For he is not aided by an independent economic staff that would bring economic order and system into his command and translate it into national policy. Instead, he is buffeted at every turn by "advice."

It is not advice that he or the nation needs, but economic policy. The package deal does not provide this, and the structure of Mr. Peres's economic leadership cannot provide it. If, as it is said, the deal at least gains the government some time, that time should now be used to undo the false start that Mr. Peres and his government have made.

heard there that with a substantial investment the plant could easily expand to employ 1,000 workers, and produce \$100 million worth of export orders a year. He earmarked that plant for his further personal attention.

He has no time for party-political calculations in this growth-or-death struggle. Ariel Sharon is the minister of trade; he is the nationally-known "bulldozer" who can push ambitious schemes to fruition: Peres is using him, as hard as he can — and let the political credit rebound where it may. He expects Sharon to winnow out a short-list of Carmiel-type potential dollar-earners from industrial plants around the country. And he, Peres, believes he will have American government money and Jewish investment money (Gad Ya'acobi is marshalling that effort) to offer these companies within a year or two.

For Peres the \$19 billion export figure in 1989 is not a dream, not a mere target or goal. It is an obsession.

He appointed neither Sharon to trade nor Moda' to the Treasury, but he has not merely accepted them, he has veritably embraced them, wars and all. One can scarcely recall a finance minister supported so solidly by his prime minister (the fact that he is reviled by his own party "colleagues" is another story). Peres has begun to respect the volatile Treasury boss for his intelligence and intellectual honesty.

PERES is not shrinking, moreover, from the hard, and in many individual instances cruel, grind that inevitably lies ahead in the short term. The little-noticed cabinet decision on Sunday to maintain the freeze on government contracts is bound to lead to closures and dismissals. Ata will shut down unless a buyer is found; Peres will not save it. The imminent second wave of government budget cuts will mean real hardship, as government support for health and welfare services is pared; and real risk, as a further \$300 million comes off the defence budget (apart from the annual \$240 million to be saved by the withdrawal from Lebanon).

Peres, who fought so long and hard to reach the premiership, seems not quite to have resigned himself to the sad fact that, in the present crisis, the country cannot afford to grant him the traditional hundred-day honeymoon. If the package deal succeeds, things will doubtless look better on the hundredth day of the government's term than they do today, the 58th day.

But just as Peres and his ministers had to wade at once into the middle of the maelstrom, with little time for reflection, so too the media — and indeed the public — considered that at once fair game for instant expectations, criticism, attack... and disenchanted. In hyper-inflation, all other reactions become hyper too.

Unfortunately, and untypically, Peres's reaction to these reactions has sometimes been hyper too. His long-suffering stoicism in the face of criticism, fair or unfair, that was his hallmark during the wilderness years, seems to have betrayed him as premier.

But his solution should not be to blame the messenger, in this case of kibitzers and commentators. Nor is a prime minister of a country in crisis, as his doggedness and inner reserves of strength and faith in himself sufficient. The economic battle will be won or lost not only, even mainly, on the basis of the textbook tactics which his learned critics cite against him. The key criterion is public confidence, which in turn needs to be inspired by political leadership.

Shimon Peres has always been a doer rather than a talker. He instinctively bridges against anything that smacks of demagoguery (a tendency which he attributes to David Levy on the one hand, and Mapam on the other, in the context of the economic debate).

But between demagoguery and doer there is a middle course. With the package deal now off and running, and the Lebanon talks beginning, the prime minister, commanding a complicated war, ought now to make time out to explain things to the troops.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's diplomatic correspondent.

READERS' LETTERS

WOMEN'S ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — David Krivine, whose opinions I generally respect, is off base in his article "On Volvos and women" (October 28), at least on the issue of women. The issue is not whether women should hold a ministerial post because they are women, but rather whether the interests of women can be truly represented in a cabinet without a single woman's voice.

Women comprise over 50 per cent of the population of this country. They are not, therefore, a "minority," as Mr. Krivine would suggest. The patriarchal traditions of Halacha, which may be appropriate in religious tradition, are not necessarily appropriate to guarantee the full civil liberties of women in secular society. It has been pointed out (both by women and men) that the historical and present-day influence of religious tradition on civil policies in Israel has led to grave injustices to women in our society. Change in these policies are not likely to come from men: men are preoccupied with other important and perhaps equally serious problems for which they have the responsibility to find solutions.

But government policies of every sort (and most especially economic, education and health) affect the lives of women in ways which may be unappreciated and, more importantly, not considered by a cabinet which is entirely male. A woman's presence is needed, therefore, to insure that the implications of policy for women be adequately considered and debated.

The issue of competence is a red herring. I am not thrilled with the competence of each and every man who holds a ministerial post, and apparently neither is Mr. Krivine. As far as the Volvos go, I am in complete accord.

CHEN BARRY

Haifa.

JEWISH CEREMONIAL OBJECTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — The Department of Judaica is preparing a special exhibit of Jewish ceremonial objects originally destined to be something else. It will include Tora Ark curtains made from garments, Hanukkah lamps made from military helmets, Tora breastplates made from mirror backings and many other fascinating examples.

The exhibition will open in February 1985 and we would be happy to borrow any Judaica objects of this type from the public. Please call the Judaica Department: 02-698220.

IRIS FISHOF,
Curator of Judaica,
The Israel Museum

Jerusalem.

BANANA REPUBLIC

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — The government — with a ministerial post for everybody who is anybody (do we really need five assistant speakers of the Knesset?) — posits a lower standard of living for all citizens while it talks of economies in government solely in terms of curtailment of services. No thought is given to pruning at the top, cutting down expensive junkets abroad, unearned per diems or other perks, all of which should be in the works if we are to take our government at all seriously.

Meanwhile, as practised mendicants, we look to the U.S. and American Jewry to save us from a situation in which we have placed ourselves and not — as Prime Minister Peres put it — in which we find ourselves, as if suddenly, unexpectedly, through none of our doing.

Mr. Begin as prime minister once boasted that we are not a banana republic. And we are not — not yet — but just give us a little more time.

PHILIP KRIEGER.

Kfar Sava.

NEW ISRAEL FUND

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — Leah Abramowitz's otherwise fine article on Eliezer Jaffe and the New Israel Fund ("Personalized philanthropy," October 10) may leave the reader with an unfortunate and inaccurate impression that the New Israel Fund is in any way competitive with more established philanthropic efforts.

The New Israel Fund has not "taken on traditional fund raisers." Like the many other fine charitable institutions in the Jewish community, the New Israel Fund has a very specific focus — to support positive social change in Israel — and seeks to complement the United Jewish Appeal and other American Jewish philanthropies with its fund-raising and grant-making programmes.

RUTH J. ABRAM,
President,
New Israel Fund

New York.

More Readers' Letters: Page 16

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* FIAT 5D - ROR SIMILAR	11	0.22	41	238	34	730	
* FIAT 5D - ROR SIMILAR	14	0.24	48	259	37	900	
* SUBARU - AC - R	16	0.26	56	294	42	800	
* SUBARU - AC - R	18	0.28	59	343	49	1000	
* DAIHATSU AUT - AC - R	18	0.28	59	343	49	1000	
* SUBARU AUT - AC - R	20	0.29	65	399	57	1150	
* SUBARU ST - R	20	0.29	65	399	57	1150	
* SUBARU 1300 - R	20	0.29	65	399	57	1150	
* CHARMANT SUBARU	22	0.35	69	427	61	1250	
* SIERRA AUT - AC - R	25	0.40	79	490	70	1450	
* SOLARA - R	30	0.45	86	539	77	1550	
* AUT - AC - PS	35	0.45	86	539	77	1550	
* MINI BUS	35	0.45	86	539	77	1550	
* SUBARU PICK UP	20	0.43	62	420	50	1300	

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The Annual Service of Remembrance

in memory of those who gave their lives in both World Wars will be held on Sunday, November 11, at the Commonwealth War Cemetery at Ramla at 9.30 a.m.
Those who attend the service are asked to be at the cemetery in good time.

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